

# Clausen Says World Bank to Expand Lending

By John Burgess  
and Hobart Rowen

*Washington Post Service*

SEOUL — The president of the World Bank, A.W. Clausen, said Monday that the bank now had political backing from all major nations for an expansion of lending that would probably require a general capital increase within two years.

His statement here came after James A. Baker 3d, the U.S. Treasury secretary, said before an influential financial and industry body that "resources should be made available" if the demand for loans rose past the World Bank's ability to provide them.

Mr. Clausen said that the World Bank's present resources could sustain lending as high as \$14 billion a year, compared with the current \$11.5 billion in lending, but that more capital probably would be needed starting in the fiscal year that ends June 30, 1987.

"We are going full throttle at the moment and will be for the foreseeable future," he said.

His remarks came after expanded lending was given formal endorsement at a meeting of the development committee, a panel of 22 finance officials that advises both the bank and the International Monetary Fund.

The World Bank and the IMF formally open their annual meeting Tuesday in Seoul.

The World Bank makes long-term loans for development projects. The IMF makes short-term loans to nations with credit problems and helps them arrange loans with commercial banks by fixing conditions for economic reform.

The United States is the main contributor to both institutions.

In other conference action, the development committee and the IMF's interim committee endorsed the use of a \$2.7-billion trust fund, which is accumulating with the IMF, for balance-of-payments loans to the poorest countries.

China and India have agreed not to draw on the fund, which would leave much of it available for the nations of sub-Saharan Africa.

On Tuesday, Mr. Baker is to address the conference and give details of a much-publicized initiative on the world debt crisis.

[Mr. Baker was to propose that

**Nigerians are debating a possible IMF bailout. Page 2.**

the World Bank and commercial banks make \$50 billion worth of new loans to at least 15 indebted countries over the next three years, highly placed sources said Monday, United Press International reported from Seoul.

[The \$50 billion — half from the World Bank and half from commercial banks — would be aimed at eight large debtor countries and about seven other countries with lesser debts, the sources said. The loans would be made on the condition that the recipients respond with economic reforms.]

U.S. officials initially considered a \$5.4-billion program to be jointly administered by the bank and the IMF that would consist of the \$2.7-billion IMF trust fund and a like amount of new money from the World Bank.

However, conference sources say the idea of joint administration has been abandoned in the face of opposition from developing countries that believe it would lead to too many restrictions on management of their economies.

The bank and many developed countries had objected to the idea that the bank guarantee commercial credits in order to reverse the decline of private capital to countries that need credit.

## Wid to Accept Level of Dollar

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## ***In U.S. 'Rust Belt,' Towns Cut Fat by Closing Down***

By Lindsey Gruson  
New York Times Service

CLAIRTON, Pennsylvania—Deeply in debt and with less than \$1,000 in its bank accounts, the second-smallest city in the state has a 14-member police force and 10-member fire department in early September.

"We've cut the fat to the bone and now we have to cut essential services," Mayor Daniel Pastore said. "We're broke. But what's the point in filing for bankruptcy? You've got to pay your bills anyway. We've got to show the banks we're doing something and then they'll talk."

In an attempt to balance its books and persuade the banks to renew its line of credit, Clairton has, in the words of one official "closed that city," has laid off all five members of the clerical staff, and turned off many streetlights. It is selling city-owned property and has all but stopped repaving streets.

The financial problems have also overtaken Clairton, a town of 12,000 people situated 15 miles (24 kilometers) south of Pittsburgh, are common to municipalities in the part of the United States that has come to be known as the Rust Belt. Like Clairton, many are insolvent and have had to slash services.

McKeesport, which has a projected \$700,000 operating deficit, has laid off five police officers and two clerical workers. West Homestead has laid off nine of 14 employees in its public works department.

West of Pittsburgh, in Ohio, Mingo Junction has reduced the work day to six hours for the 46 full-time city employees and has laid off 125 summer employees. Other layoffs are likely, as is a 15-percent pay cut for all city employees.

"It's a bleak picture," said Charles W. Barisch, a policy analyst with the Northeast-Midwest Institute, a Washington-based center for economic and environmental studies.

"Many of these towns aren't going to make it. They're going to have to go through bankruptcy and let the chips fall where they may."

The municipalities' financial problems grow out of the severe depression that in recent years has savaged the American steel industry, putting more than 700,000 persons out of work in this once prosperous region.

Steel companies—hurt by the strength of the dollar, which has made imported steel less expensive, and bypassed by the economic recovery—were closed one mill after another.

The plant closings have reduced the property tax base, the main source of revenue for most of the towns. Despite sharp tax increases, municipal income has plunged just as record unemployment is creating extraordinary demands for services.

In the last five years, for instance, Clairton's total revenue has dropped to \$2.4 million from \$3.1 million. Income plummeted even though the city raised taxes to the legal limit and imposed higher service fees, according to city officials.

The single largest reason for this decline was the loss of revenue from the U.S. Steel Corp., whose plant in Clairton closed in 1982.

In the last two years the company's total payments to the city have declined by nearly 50 percent, to \$3 million, city officials said.

Like Clairton, many steel towns expected the lack of money to be short-lived. They had become accustomed to the cyclical nature of the

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 3)

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AP/1961

**Nelson Mandela, the imprisoned nationalist, does not have cancer, a South African official said. Page 2.**







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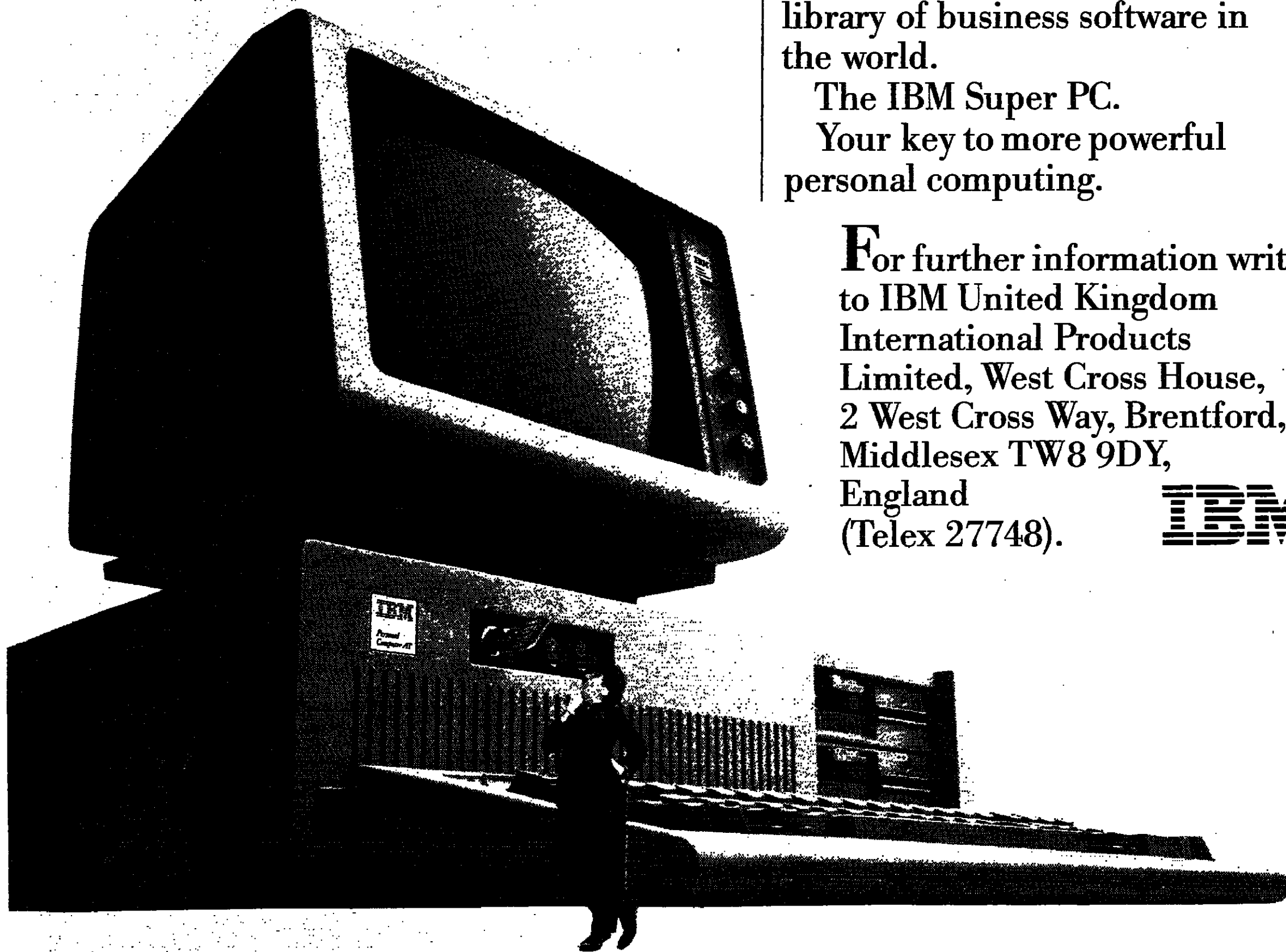
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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Manila Mocks U.S. Law

Affronts to justice in the Philippines have deepened the despair of democrats over the 1983 murder of their champion, Benigno Aquino. They confirm the cynicism that greeted President Ferdinand Marcos's pledge to pursue and punish the perpetrators. It seems unlikely that those on trial, especially the top general accused of covering up the crime, will be convicted of anything. The Marcos tyranny seems determined to radicalize its opposition.

The judges who have now withdrawn to weigh a verdict against 26 defendants in the assassination trial have been left with little evidence to consider. They themselves barred important, incriminating information with a bizarre application of America's Miranda rule. And the trial prosecutor, in a righteous, misplaced show of resistance to U.S. pressure, refused to offer other evidence delivered by the State Department from the U.S. Air Force.

The false obedience to American standards arose when the court was asked to admit the voluntary statements of the former chief of staff, General Fabian Ver, to a prior inquiry. Flanked by lawyers and friends, he had welcomed the commission's questions. He was not a "suspect" and confessed no wrongdoing. But he did falsely deny that his forces had tracked Mr. Aquino's movements. He also made other conflicting statements that struck the board of inquiry as an indication of his complicity in covering up a military murder plot.

The court, citing America's case of *Miranda vs. Arizona* and other civil liberties precedents,

held that the general should have been warned of his right to remain silent, and Manila's Supreme Court agreed, 10 to 3, that his testimony could not be used against him.

If they care, the Filipino jurists would discover that no U.S. court would so construe the constitutional protection against forced self-incrimination. Courts in both countries enforce that protection by excluding confessions obtained without warning about the rights to legal counsel and to remain silent. But it perverts principle to treat General Ver like Ernesto Miranda, a rape suspect grilled before Arizona police. No such warnings are required in America of witnesses who volunteer testimony that turns out to be damaging.

Inexplicably, the Manila prosecutor looking to prove a military conspiracy then added to his own burden. He struggled to reject American evidence strongly suggesting that the Philippine Air Force had tracked and tried to intercept the airliner carrying Mr. Aquino to Manila Airport, where he was murdered.

The prosecutor, Bernardo Fernandez, first complained that affidavits by six American airmen were improperly authenticated. Then, instead of asking them to testify in person, he dismissed their evidence as irrelevant.

Mr. Marcos will try to hide behind these allegedly U.S. judicial safeguards and technicalities to advance his home-grown outlawry. The right verdict is that his legal system, like his regime, has been tried and found wanting.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Three Ideas for Japan

A delegation from the Japanese Diet will be in Washington this week, engaging in the usual careful and skillful political reconnaissance. The delegates will be particularly interested in U.S. intentions regarding trade and Japanese imports. These conversations follow a familiar pattern. The Americans dwell on the tremendous disparity between eastbound and westbound trade between the two countries, and warn that truly terrible things will happen — an uncontrollable political reaction — if it continues. The Japanese, who have been hearing these same warnings continually for 15 years, not solemnly and go home reassured that nothing much has changed.

Perhaps both the Japanese and the Americans can do a little better this time. The real concern in the United States is Japan's failure to take its full share of responsibility for the stability of the international trading system, a system that is absolutely vital to Japan's own prosperity. To be specific, three points:

First, economic growth rates. The American economy has slid into a period of low growth. This is a time when the other major economies — notably Japan and West Germany's — ought to speed up. Both are anxious about their internal deficits and are running in second gear. Both can afford to shift into high. It would serve their interests, and the world's.

Next, money. Thrift is a virtue, up to a point. But Japan, a nation of ascetic savers, is now sending its savings abroad — mainly to the United States — in amounts that have wildly skewed the exchange rates. It is time for the Japanese to begin investing more in their own country, a rich country that fails to provide a service as basic as sewerage to most of its people, and leaves cherished amenities such as park land in extraordinarily short supply.

Third, the Latin American debts. As a country with enormous surpluses of capital to export, Japan could make a historic contribution to Latin development. Instead of buying dollars and supporting American overconsumption, the Japanese might more usefully buy pesos, cruzeiros and australs. The risks would be greater, but the returns to Japan and the world would be greater still, and not in the narrow financial sense alone.

The present imbalance of world trade, with the gigantic Japanese surpluses and even more gigantic American deficits, is totally unstable. Those surpluses and deficits cannot be sustained indefinitely. Everybody knows that. The strongest industrial countries have the largest obligations to show courage and initiative in working toward a better balance. That means the United States. It also means Japan.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## A Bold Gas-Pricing Plan

Federal regulators propose a bold new pricing plan for natural gas that would reduce waste, create efficient incentives for production and save consumers \$5 billion a year. It is in everyone's interest — except the producers, who stand to lose the \$5 billion and are lobbying hard against it. Will Congress resist them?

Under the current tangle of laws, a thousand cubic feet of natural gas can be sold to pipelines for anywhere from 78 cents to \$7. Consumers do not see these wide variations on monthly bills because the pipelines average out the cost of their purchases. Still, the system is unfair and inefficient.

Gas owned by one producer may sell for a fourth as much as another's simply because it was discovered five years earlier. One town may pay half as much as another 50 miles away simply because its pipeline has access to cheaper, regulated supplies. The inefficiency burdens the whole country because consumers with a lot of cheap "old" gas have little reason to conserve.

The ideal reform would be modeled on the decontrol of oil. All price restrictions would be eliminated. Owners of existing price-regulated reserves would get a windfall and a portion of that would be taxed away. But Congress has never been able to legislate reforms that benefit some natural-gas producers and consumers at the expense of others. That is why the administrative fix offered by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission is so attractive.

Under the commission's plan, consumers would retain rights to the cheaper gas currently delivered by their pipelines. But the cost of

additional purchases would be charged directly to buyers rather than blended into a composite price. To ensure that the market for this unregulated gas is competitive, local distribution utilities and industrial consumers would be free to buy directly from gas producers; pipeline companies would be obliged to transport these direct purchases at reasonable cost. Consumers would thus enjoy the old benefits of price regulation plus the efficiencies of competitive pricing.

The reforms would, however, be costly to producers, who have been able to sell unregulated gas at very high prices to pipelines only because the pipelines blend it with low-priced supplies. Once the markets for regulated and unregulated gas are separated, producers of high-cost gas would be forced to lower prices for industrial customers, who could otherwise switch to fuel oil.

According to Robert Leone, a Harvard University economist, the reform would cut gas bills in 15 Northern states by \$3.3 billion a year. Producers believe their total loss in revenues would be closer to \$5 billion annually. Not surprisingly, they are working vigorously to block the plan in Congress. The producers' friends on the Senate Energy Committee have written a bill to quash the commission's plan. Senator Bill Bradley, a New Jersey Democrat, and Senator John Heinz, a Pennsylvania Republican, will try to save it on the Senate floor. They deserve support from natural-gas consumers and everyone else who cares about economic efficiency.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## On Testing, Reagan Is Inflexible

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — On Oct. 7, 1963, a little more than a month before his death, President John F. Kennedy signed the Limited Test Ban Treaty ending nuclear tests in the atmosphere. Observing the anniversary, a number of officials of the Kennedy administration have issued a call for President Reagan to join the Soviet Union in its moratorium on underground nuclear testing during the last months of this year.

They might as well be shouting down a rain barrel. Mr. Reagan does not intend to halt U.S. nuclear testing, either by temporary moratorium or by negotiating a comprehensive test ban treaty. Senior administration officials told Leslie Gelb and Michael Gordon of The New York Times that at the summit meeting in November Mr. Reagan would inform Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, of that longstanding position.

The statement of the former Kennedy administration officials serves, nevertheless, as a timely, if futile, reminder that Mr. Reagan's stance directly contravenes lawful obligations the United States has undertaken in two formal treaties ratified by the Senate.

The preamble to the Limited Test Ban Treaty, or LTB, clearly states that the parties are "seeking to achieve the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time" and are "determined to continue negotiations to this end."

In the preamble to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty of 1968, subsequently submitted to the Senate by President Nixon, the LTB commitment to negotiations for an end to nuclear testing was specifically recalled and the parties restated their determination "to continue negotiations to this end."

Notwithstanding those national commitments, honored by Presidents Lyndon Johnson, Richard Nixon, Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter, the Reagan administration announced July 19, 1982, that it would not resume negotiations with the Soviet Union toward a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, or CTB. In December 1982, Mr. Reagan ordered a U.S. vote against a United Nations resolution that all nuclear testing should be outlawed; the resolution carried, 111-1, with 35 abstentions.

Thus did Reagan administration policy override lawful national commitments, and those senior officials made it clear to Mr. Gelb and Mr. Gordon that it still does. It is true, of course, that Mr. Reagan is charged with the national security and has to make the ultimate judgment whether some specific test-ban treaty is in the U.S. interest, and that nothing in either of the previous treaties could force him to accept a test ban he considered disadvantageous.

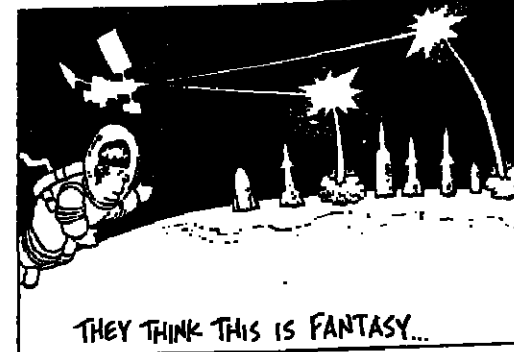
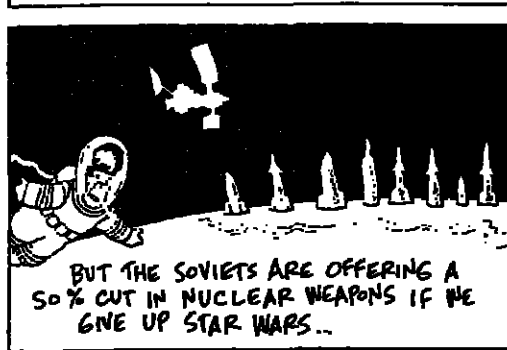
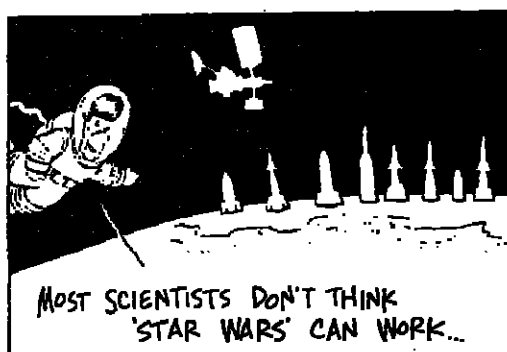
But to take the position that the United States will not even engage in good-faith negotiations to try to work out an acceptable test-ban treaty is, in effect, to argue that the national commitments accepted in the LTB and nonproliferation treaties have no force that the Reagan administration need recognize. That is exactly the administration position.

The reason usually given for opposition to a CTB is that compliance with it could not be adequately verified. The weight of scientific opinion is on the other side; but even if verification were the primary problem, that is a subject for negotiation — for instance, since Moscow agreed in principle to such stations during talks with the Carter administration.

Also cited against a comprehensive test ban is the need to maintain the reliability of existing nuclear weapons. Against powerful scientific opinion outside, but to some extent within, the national nuclear laboratories — holds that testing is not needed to maintain reliability; but even if it were, deterioration would affect Soviet as well as U.S. stockpiles. And if uncertainty about weapons reliability resulted from a test ban, that might work against either side's risking a first strike.

The real reason the administration opposes even negotiating for a CTB is its desire to continue nuclear testing — for Mr. Reagan's general military buildup, for the development of new weapons such as the warhead for the submarine-launched Trident D-5 missile, and for what the president calls his "non-nuclear" Strategic Defense Initiative.

The New York Times.



## 'Star Wars': A Dreadful Paradox

By Alton Frye

WASHINGTON — Deep in the thicket of arguments about strategic defense lurks a dreadful paradox: Measures to defend population centers from nuclear attack will increase the number of weapons targeted on cities.

This paradox is rooted in the conflicting demands of defense and deterrence. Defense aspires to escape from the condition of vulnerability imposed by modern weapons of mass destruction; deterrence seeks to manage that condition by ensuring that no attacker can make himself immune to reprisal. These ambitions coexist uneasily in both American and Soviet strategic programs.

The vision of a perfect shield animated President Reagan's heartfelt call in March 1983 for American scientists to devise anti-nuclear defenses. Advocates of the Strategic Defense Initiative, which is also known as "star wars," have acknowledged the unfeasibility of absolute defense, but they argue that even less-than-perfect defenses would be worth the huge cost.

Serious points support the case: Imperfect defenses might still be able to cope with potential attacks from small nuclear powers, with accidental launches, and with limited Soviet strikes. Even imperfect defenses would complicate Soviet attack plans. Unfortunately, as attack plans become more complex and difficult, military planners must assign a growing fraction of weapons to the targets considered most valuable. Without mutual agreement to abandon deterrence based on retaliation, growing defenses of cities surely mean increased numbers of weapons targeted on those cities. Why is this?

Contrast today's situation with one in which "neatly perfect defenses" are deployed. Currently, with offensive weapons abundant and cities ne-

ked to attack, the superpowers' strategic forces are aimed mainly at destroying each other. That hardly means that humans would be spared. Yet it does suggest that initial attacks would largely be directed against military installations, in hopes of reducing retaliatory damage. Cities are the ultimate hostages.

But assume that defenses eventually become 90 percent effective, permitting only 10 percent of an attacker's warheads to reach their

**Better defenses mean more weapons must be aimed at cities, the most valuable targets.**

targets. Counterforce attacks would no longer be an option; a fragmentary assault could not hope to curtail the other side's retaliatory power.

To maintain deterrence, each country would be compelled to signal that it could still reach the other's most valuable targets. But since a country could not be sure which 10 percent of its weapons would get through, it would have to allocate most of its weapons to those targets, namely, the cities. In the absence of arrangements to reduce nuclear weapons drastically, evolution toward heavy defenses would not only elicit expanded offensive deployments, it also would force a basic shift in targeting, away from military targets and toward the cities.

The Soviet and American arsenals would become akin to those of France, Britain and China — city busters. London bases its strategic

program on what it calls the "Moscow criterion" — the requirement to destroy the Soviet capital.

Moreover, quite modest increases in defense can trigger this shift in targeting. The installation of a small number of anti-ballistic missile interceptors around Moscow, as permitted by the 1972 ABM treaty, meant that more than a few dozen warheads were assigned for possible attack on the Kremlin. This projected change in targeting policy has other implications. An accidental launch now, if it came from the superpower arsenals, would very likely be aimed at a military installation — a disaster, to be sure, but not one comparable to losing a metropolis. The reorientation in target plans driven by unconstrained defenses would mean that an accident would probably involve an urban catastrophe. A defense would have to function perfectly; otherwise, having drawn fire to the city, it would be worse than worthless.

Several lessons emerge: Unregulated strategic defense cannot cure the dangers of mutual deterrence; it can compound them. The potential of more discriminating defense — for example, in facilitating reductions in offensive forces by increasing confidence that a smaller arsenal could survive an attack — can only be realized if Russians and Americans can agree on what types of defenses are compatible with strategic stability.

President Reagan must determine how best to serve his purpose of curbing the nuclear menace. Through imperfect defenses that increase the number of nuclear weapons targeted on U.S. cities? Or through negotiated reductions in the number of such weapons available to both sides?

The writer, Washington director for the Council on Foreign Relations, wrote this for the Los Angeles Times.

## Freedom's Obligations In Academia

By Sidney Hook

SOUTH WARDENBORO, Vermont — Something is odd about the movement on U.S. campuses to organize opposition against President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative. On some campuses, this opposition extends to all defense-related projects.

Advocates of a no-research pledge profess strong belief in academic freedom. But since such freedom exists only in a free society, it follows that commitment to academic freedom entails a moral obligation to support the defense of a free society threatened by a totalitarian enemy. Soviet scientists advocating a comparable boycott would wind up in psychiatric institutions or in Andrei Sakharov's tragic internal exile.

When Nazism only indirectly threatened America, there was no such movement among scientists. Indeed, some leading figures in today's movement enthusiastically participated in development of the atomic bomb after Albert Einstein persuaded Franklin D. Roosevelt to authorize it. Fear that Nazi scientists would give Hitler atomic weapons galvanized the scientific community into support of defense research.

American scientists have profoundly influenced defense policy. They successfully led opposition to a bill that would have entrusted development and use of atomic energy solely to the military and lobbied for the act that made civil authority supreme. When the United States enjoyed an atomic monopoly, they induced the government to propose the Acheson-Lilienthal plan. This offer, to surrender the monopoly of atomic energy to an international authority, was accepted by all countries except the Soviet Union.

Scientists' pledge to refrain from research on the SDI, or "star wars," is made more puzzling by their freedom to accept or decline such research. No one is pressuring them. They are not required to approve of foreign policy or any federal defense-research proposal. Like everyone, they may discuss and protest.

What explains the difference between the scientific community's attitude when Germany threatened and today when the Soviet Union, a more formidable enemy, threatens?

Perhaps the most important reasons are political naivety and lack of sophistication about the theory and practice of communism. Most scientists should be aware of the Soviet Union's announced intention to use nuclear arms — a threat voiced after its rift with China.

The effort to enlist scientists against defense research is being used to intimidate those willing to serve their government; to mobilize pressure by building a climate of hostile opinion on campuses — by public denunciation, by planned protest marches against laboratories, by obscenely comparing decent citizens using their talents in defense of the free world with Nazi scientists. Such tactics assault the academic freedom of those who disagree with assessments of U.S. society and foreign policy.

Not everyone in the anti-research movement is a scientist concerned only with weapons' feasibility — a highly technical problem where dogmatism is inappropriate. Participants include unilateral nuclear disarmers and those who mistakenly believe the choice is "Red or dead."

Today, we know a great deal about the lethal effects of nuclear weapons. Avoidance of war is more imperative than ever. The SDI seeks to lessen the likelihood of an aggressor's attack and diminish the magnitude of devastation of its arms.

Moreover, the Soviet Union is accelerating a similar research program. If American organizers of the freeze had their way, the Soviet Union would be the only country pursuing this goal.

To their credit, most scientists who have pledged not to engage in space-defense efforts have protested the barbaric treatment of Mr. Sakharov and other freedom-loving Soviet scientists. Why then do they advocate a policy that increases the likelihood of a world in which they themselves may suffer its fate — or worse?

The writer, emeritus professor of philosophy at New York University, is senior research fellow at the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace, at Stanford, California. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

## OPEC Must Salvage Its One Success

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — OPEC is losing its teeth by the day. Even the Saudis are discomfited by their oil. And the influence of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in the Third World has been declining for years. Where is the OPEC that in the 1970s saw itself as a leader in righting the wrongs inflicted on developing countries? It cannot even find the will to save its own outstanding success — the International Fund for Agricultural Development, whose fate may be decided in a meeting in Rome late this month.

In 1974, when the quadrupling of oil prices announced OPEC as a major new actor on the world stage, a special session of the United Nations was convened to discuss its demands — a reordering of the relationship between the industrialized countries and the Third World. The following year OPEC leaders reiterated their commitment.

Yet today they have little to show. The promise to help fund other cartels has come to naught. The talk of creating alternative development and financial institutions geared to Third World needs has gone nowhere. OPEC practices have in fact been a drain on existing institutions. And OPEC's aid budgets, once generous, have been pruned severely; most developing countries have never been compensated for the damage done to them by the big oil price rises.

been particularly innovative. Only Kuwait's development fund has shown imagination.

OPEC also has a thin record on foreign investment. (Only 5 percent of Kuwait's foreign investment has been in developing countries, even including the Arab ones.)

One would hope, then, that the OPEC countries would fight a little harder to save the International Fund for Agricultural Development, which came into being as a result of an OPEC initiative 10 years ago. Unique among development agencies, its board members come equally from developing countries, Western countries and OPEC member nations.

IFAD concentrates its resources on helping small farmers. It has built an enviable reputation. But for the last two years it has been in a financial crisis over the petty issue of how much OPEC should contribute compared with Western donors. Should it be 40 percent or 42 percent? Both the United States and OPEC have been obdurate.

OPEC members do have arguments for reducing the size of their payments — Nigeria, under the present formula, contributes more than Britain does. But the central issue remains whether OPEC, for once, can stand by a commitment it made when it was rising high.

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## Under Reagan, a Dismaying Trend to 'Headlessness'

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — Every day in every way the Reagan administration reminds me more of a put-down administered by John L. Lewis, the irrepressible leader of the United Mine Workers. It was at a critical turn in his war of secession against the American Federation of Labor. "The AFL has no head," Mr. Lewis rumbled in his withering way. "Its neck just grew up and haired over."

Headlessness has been a hallmark of Reagan administration performance in more than foreign policy and national security to suggest that this is no series of flukes: It is a White House way of life. Part of it has to do with squalid power struggles, compounded by ideological gridlock. Another part has to do with the keepers of the Reagan flame: As all cost, it must be sheltered.

Whether we are talking about big deals (preparations for the November summit meeting, or spiraling violence in the Middle East) or relatively small deals (the "promotion" of the Health and Human Services secretary, Margaret Heckler, to the post of ambassador to Dublin), the pattern is the same. The substance and the merits, not to mention the truth of the matter, get lost.

Heckler's Ouster Shows Regan's

Power." was the headline in the Washington Post account of how the White House chief of staff had carried the day, as if this was a professional football game and winning was everything. What Mrs. Heckler's trashing showed was that Donald Regan has the touch of a jackhammer when what is called for is a dentist drill and no vocative. What it also did is cast America's president as leading man in a ludicrous comedy.

"Malicious gossip," the president said, angrily — as if the gossips were not the president's men. He certainly did not think of embassies as "dumping grounds" — when it had been obvious for weeks that the White House was maneuvering for Mrs. Heckler's removal. She had done "a fine job," the president said happily, but he thought "she might like a change of pace." True enough, Mrs. Heckler, stony-faced, did look as if she would have given everything at that moment to be somewhere else.

Still groping, the president said earnestly that "we have a need for an ambassador, and Ireland is getting very impatient" — as if (owing to a White House penchant for true-believing political appointees) there was not now an extraordinary surplus of

competent professionals stalking State Department corridors. Even small lies need a ring of authenticity.

Not so, the White House insists; if the president's sincerity is not self-evident, how to account for his extraordinary approval ratings in the opinion polls? It may be, as some political analysts say, that Mr. Regan possesses a certain magic immunity from the credibility gap problems that have confounded other presidents. But there is more to statecraft than approval in the polls.

Consider the preliminaries to the summit meeting: Mikhail Gorbachev is all over television, taking the arms-control initiative, displaying a gift for smooth dissembling, for blowing hard and soft, for hitting the right European nerves in his demagoguery on "star wars." He did not turn the head of President Francois Mitterrand of France, but his command presence will not seduce European leaders. And his seduction of European public opinion may well pay off in alliance discord.

Meanwhile, the Reagan administration is helping him along; in one stroke it managed to give the Atlantic alliance the look of instant disarray. Without troubling to tell the French

in advance, announcement was made of a preliminary summit meeting of the seven powers that meet annually on economic matters (Britain, Canada, France, Italy, Japan, the United States and West Germany). Mr. Mitterrand declined. That he may have welcomed a chance to declare French independence for domestic political needs is no reason to give it to him.

Next, the Belgians and the Dutch demanded to know why a full NATO foreign ministers' meeting was not indicated in the interests of proper pre-summit consultation — the more so since both are in political difficulty at home on the question of deploying the intermediate-range missiles the United States considers so important to its bargaining position in the arms-control talks. The administration belatedly bought the idea. But why did the allies have to beg?

Or consider the fumbling of the U.S. reaction to the Israeli strike in Tunisia. Can any interested party now say with certainty whether the Reagan administration "legitimizes" or "condemns" or simply cannot "condone" such acts? The second-day fine-tuning of the first day's quick reflexes only made it worse, souring Israel's initial delight without mollifying the Arabs' instant dismay.

Washington Post Writers Group.

## LETTERS

### Some UN Successes

Regarding the opinion column "United Nations: 40 Years Are Enough for a Verdict" (Sept. 28):

Charles Krauthammer's comments certainly give one pause. Yet it is the success of the United Nations that is chafing at Mr. Krauthammer's sensibilities — the existence for the first time of a true world forum.

The United Nations represents nearly every nation on Earth. With universality must come problems, disagreements, disorder and the other messy aspects of bureaucracy — and the UN is, of course, the largest bureaucracy of them all.

Naturally, the "good works" of the UN that Mr. Krauthammer cites are not nearly as much fun to point out as are its problems. He does mention the World Health Organization for peace. Equally successful is the UN Volunteers program, which is recognized as one of the most cost-effective, relevant responses to Third World development needs.

World forums like these represent what many of us see as the core of the UN ideal: the will to share, dedication to a cause, and motivation by something more than financial gain.

MARYELLEN LOWE  
Geneva.

## FROM OUR OCT. 8 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

**1910: Cortes Debates Portugal's Status**  
MADRID — The Cortes assembled [on Oct. 6], and the situation in Portugal became the subject of discussion. Señor Azcárate, the Republican leader, questioned the Government about the despatch of three Spanish cruisers to Lisbon and the concentration of troops on the Portuguese frontier, which he considers as contrary to neutrality, and about the forbidding of manifestations of Republican solidarity in Spain. He concluded by justifying Portugal's revolution [of Oct. 5] as being brought about by political corruption. Premier José Canalejas replied that news did not permit of the assertion that the insurrection had triumphed. Foreign Governments, therefore, could not recognize the new regime. Monarchical solidarity, he stated, will not engage the Government in adventures; Spain will respect the changes sanctioned by Portuguese opinion.

**1935: League Votes Sanctions on Italy**  
GENEVA — Invoking for the first time Article 16, the famous "sanction" article, the Council of the League of Nations by unanimous vote [on Oct. 7] found Fascist Italy guilty of waging war in Ethiopia in violation of its obligations under the Covenant and the Kellogg Pact. According to Article 16 of the Covenant, Italy, by conducting a war against Ethiopia, is deemed as committing active war against all other members of the League, which are now bound to sever trade and financial relations with her and all intercourse between their nationals and Italian citizens. This was probably the League of Nations' greatest day. Acting with a promptitude that contrasted vividly with its delays in handling the Manchurian crisis, it established responsibility for war guilt by branding Italy before the whole world as the instigator of the present conflict.

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## Senate Still Stymied As Deadline Approaches On Borrowing Limit

**The Associated Press**  
WASHINGTON — While the government lived without credit in what President Ronald Reagan called an "emergency situation," the Senate scheduled another attempt Monday to end a filibuster over a balanced budget plan that has stalled legislation to increase federal borrowing authority.

"We have to do something," said Senator Robert J. Dole, of Kansas, the majority leader. But there was no indication of a quick end to the tangle that kept the Senate in session over the weekend and delayed action on increasing the national debt limit to more than \$2 trillion.

At the White House, Mr. Reagan urged a gathering of Republican supporters to work for passage of the plan to set statutory limits on federal budget deficits in order to achieve a balanced budget by 1991.

"We're backing what I believe can be a historic proposal," he said in his fifth appeal in four days for the plan. "That's one proposal that is worth fighting for."

The president also complained that the proposal was "being held hostage for wrangling over the debt ceiling, putting the federal government in an emergency situation. The business of our nation must go

forward. We need the debt ceiling increase passed."

The Reagan administration has requested an increase in the national debt limit from its current \$1.824 trillion to \$2.078 trillion.

The House increased the debt limit on Aug. 1 as part of its budget outline. But a separate vote is needed in the Senate.

Supporters of the balanced budget plan offered by Senators Phil Gramm, Republican of Texas; Warren B. Rudman, Republican of New Hampshire; and Ernest F. Hollings, Democrat of South Carolina, have seized upon the debt limit legislation as a vehicle to force action on their proposal.

Their plan, in effect, calls for annual deficit reductions of \$36 billion, bringing the deficit from its current annual level of \$200 billion to zero by the beginning of the 1991 fiscal year on Oct. 1, 1990.

The president would have the power to make across-the-board spending cuts to meet the annual targets, if necessary.

Two procedural votes on Sunday demonstrated that a majority of senators support the plan, but the votes did not achieve the two-thirds majority necessary to end the filibuster that has brought the Senate to a halt. Another vote to cut off



Senator Phil Gramm

debate was scheduled for Monday. Despite the government's credit crunch, the government operated normally Monday.

However, John J. Niehenke, acting assistant Treasury secretary for domestic finance, said the government had a cash balance of \$6.2 billion at the close of business Friday and that this was likely to be exhausted Monday.

Deputy Treasury Secretary Richard G. Darman sent Mr. Dole a letter saying that, when the government still becomes empty, "It is my understanding that, upon such notification, the Federal Reserve will then have to notify the banking system not to honor any government checks or electronic fund transfers."

Other officials said that checks already issued, such as government payroll and Social Security checks, would be honored.

## Major Issues Before U.S. Supreme Court

By Stuart Taylor Jr.  
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court began its new term Monday facing a long list of politically charged cases and an aggressive push by the Reagan administration for far-reaching changes in the law.

Affirmative action, abortion, gerrymandering, the Voting Rights Act, religious clubs in schools and bias in jury selection are among the major issues that the court has agreed to consider.

The administration has filed briefs urging the court to abandon its precedents legalizing abortion, to outlaw court-ordered and governmental plans that give racial minorities preference in employment, and to reverse lower court findings that the rights of blacks had been violated in major voting and jury selection cases.

Meanwhile, Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d's blunt critiques of the court and its precedents have displaced the more deferential stance of his predecessor, William French Smith. In Charles Fried, the solicitor general-designate, on leave from Harvard Law School, Mr. Meese has a Supreme Court litigator who is seen as far more amenable to the administration's ideological banner.

Mr. Meese has called the court's insistence on strict governmental neutrality toward religion "bizarre" and has denounced as "infamous" some 1960s precedents expanding the rights of criminal defendants.

The court is unlikely to make the sharp departures from precedent that the administration seeks, however, unless President Ronald Reagan has occasion to replace one or more justices. And none of the nine appear ready to retire.

Nonetheless, if the number of important cases that the court has already accepted for review is any guide, the 1985-86 term could shape the law in as many matters of intense ideological conflict as any in recent years.

The nine justices span the ideological spectrum, and their decisions in recent years on politically tinged issues have shifted unpredictably from slightly left to slightly right of the middle of the road.

For example, decisions laid down in the term that began two years ago were widely seen as evidence that the justices were moving toward the administration's view that religion should play a greater role in public life. But last term the court forcefully reasserted a need for strict separation of church and state.

The justices ordinarily hear arguments through the end of April and issue decisions in the term's most

important cases between January and early July.

The following are some of the cases that the court has agreed to review:

• This term could clarify the law on the legality of giving preferential treatment to blacks and other minorities, in the form of goals or quotas in filling jobs, to make up for past discrimination or increase their representation in the work force.

The law in this area remains cloudy despite four previous Supreme Court decisions, because the sharply divided justices have agreed on clear rules for only a

membership, The Associated Press reported.]

• The court has agreed to review decisions by two federal appeals courts striking down state laws in Pennsylvania and Illinois that set various conditions on access to abortions and penalties for doctors who do not comply.

The Justice Department entered the case in July and filed a brief urging the court to overrule *Roe vs. Wade*, its 1973 decision that women have a constitutional right to abortion, as "arbitrary" and unworkable. It said the court should leave state legislatures free to regulate

the kind of judicial intervention in the political process that the administration has deplored.

But it might also shift the balance of power nationally toward Republicans. So the Republican National Committee, hoping for a precedent to use against Democratic-drawn districts in California and elsewhere, has come in on the side of the Indiana Democrats.

• In the first major test of 1982 amendments to the Voting Rights Act, the court will consider an appeal by North Carolina from a ruling that the state's 1982 redistricting plan violated the rights of blacks.

The 1982 amendments, overruling a 1980 Supreme Court decision requiring plaintiffs to prove intentional discrimination, were designed to make it easier for minority groups to win suits challenging election districts.

• The court will consider four cases involving religion's role in public life, making this the third consecutive term in which the justices will play a conspicuous role in debate on the issue.

One case poses the question of whether groups of public high school students should be allowed to conduct prayer and religious discussions using school facilities on the same basis as other student clubs.

• In criminal trials, both sides are allowed to remove a certain number of potential jurors without stating a reason. In a Kentucky case, the court will look at a key issue: whether a prosecutor may constitutionally use these "peremptory challenges" to remove all potential jurors who are black in hope of improving his chance of convicting a black defendant.

• Several other cases involve implications of the court's landmark 1966 ruling in *Miranda vs. Arizona* that police officers, before questioning a suspect, must warn him of his rights to remain silent and to have a lawyer present.

The court has somewhat limited the scope of the 1966 ruling in the past two years, and Mr. Meese, who has called *Miranda* "an infamous decision," is said to be considering whether to urge the court to overrule it.

• The court will review a decision striking down controversial rules that the administration issued in January 1984 that prevent doctors and parents from denying life-prolonging treatment to severely handicapped newborn babies.



Edwin Meese 3d

**The 1985-86 term could shape the law in as many matters of intense ideological conflict as any in recent years.**

limited number of situations.

The court plans to review the constitutionality of a layoff plan adopted by the school board in Jackson, Michigan, that gives preference to minority groups over whites with more seniority.

The case has implications for the constitutionality of affirmative action plans by public employers all over the country.

[On Monday, the court expanded its study of affirmative action plans by agreeing to review a quota system for promoting blacks and Hispanics among Cleveland's firefighters and agreeing to study court-ordered quotas for union

late or forbid abortion as they did until 1973.

• The court was to hear arguments Monday for the first time on whether the drawing of election districts to give one party an advantage violates the Constitution and whether judges can strike down such gerrymanders.

The case is an appeal by the state of Indiana of a decision by a special three-judge federal district court invalidating the state's Republican-drawn districts.

A Supreme Court decision finding gerrymandering unconstitutional would spawn challenges to districts all over the country and

## Israelis Kill 4 on West Bank

(Continued from Page 1)

Organization chairman, Yasser Arafat, in Tunis on Sunday, The Associated Press reported.

The adviser, Osama el-Baz, who is also first undersecretary of Egypt's Foreign Ministry, met with Mr. Arafat after his arrival on a 24-hour visit, Palestinian sources said.

The visit was the first to Tunisia by a senior Egyptian official since 1979, when Tunisia broke diplomatic relations with Cairo after

## U.S. Towns 'Close Down'

(Continued from Page 1)

industry and believed that the steel companies would recover. So they tried to bridge their deficits with heavy borrowing.

But interest payments on the loans simply postponed the crisis and drove up the budget deficits, officials said. Import quotas, union concessions to management and expensive modernization programs failed to staunch the flow of cheaper, foreign steel and the mills stayed shut.

Now the loans are coming due. With the political climate hostile to federal aid, banks have cut off the municipalities' lines of credit. As a result, many local officials say their communities are near bankruptcy.

"There's no future, no future," Edward Supernovich, a lifelong resident of Clairton, told Senator Arlen Specter, a Republican of Pennsylvania, who toured the area in September.

"It's a dirty rotten shame," said Mr. Supernovich, a retired steelworker.

## West German President Begins Israel Trip Today

Reuters

BONN — President Richard von Weizsäcker begins Tuesday the first formal visit to Israel by a West German president since the two states were created nearly 40 years ago.

At a briefing last week, Mr. von Weizsäcker, who was a soldier in World War II and the son of a Nazi diplomat, said that "remembrance will be a major theme in all meetings" during the four-day visit.

Egypt signed the Camp David peace accords with Israel.

Israel, meanwhile, gave Egypt until Tuesday of this week to investigate the killing of seven Israeli vacationers by an Egyptian policeman in the Sinai and to look into reports that they may have died because Egyptian officials denied them medical aid.

The Egyptian fired for no apparent reason on a group of Israeli vacationers camped Saturday at Ras Burka, a scenic desert spot on the Gulf of Aqaba.

In Washington, President Ronald Reagan's national security adviser, Robert C. McFarlane, said Sunday that progress toward direct Israeli-Jordanian peace negotiations could be realized within a month.

In a television interview, he said he believed King Hussein of Jordan and Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel had a commitment to peace, which "will be renewed and can achieve some milestones of progress within a month's time."

## U.K. Police Warn Rioters

(Continued from Page 1)

an attack by about 100 youths wielding machetes, knives and an axe.

Of the injured policemen, authorities said that 69 were treated at hospitals and 163 were treated at the scene for less serious injuries. Five were reported in serious condition, including one officer who was hit on the head by a slab of concrete.

Seven persons suffered shotgun wounds, including two policemen and four journalists, and one civilian suffered serious stab wounds, authorities said.

Rioting in 1981 hit 20 towns and cities in England, injured hundreds of police and rioters, caused millions of dollars in damage and led to 4,000 arrests.

In the last month, riots have swept Birmingham, Liverpool and London.

Authorities said that they had turned up firebomb-making equip-

ment at the Broadwater Farm Estate, a showpiece public housing project at the center of the riot area.

Press Association, Britain's domestic news agency, quoted witnesses as saying they had seen ring-leaders with two-way radios and a van and truck loaded with garbage cans full of bricks and rubble being driven into the project.

The housing project, in a neighborhood of two-story Victorian row houses, was a nightmare for police because its six floors are linked by overhead walkways which allowed rioters to throw missiles and escape.

## 10 Die in California Pileup

United Press International

SACRAMENTO, California — Smoke from a grass fire blew across Interstate 5 highway here Sunday and triggered a five-minute, 33-vehicle chain collision that killed 10 persons and injured 43, officials said.

## TRAVELLERS REASSURED 'WATER IN BOMBAY SAFE TO DRINK'

Based on his long and intimate acquaintance with Bombay our foreign correspondent writes:

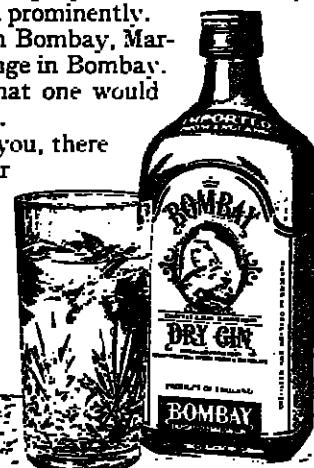
"Of all the things that people drink in Bombay, water has never figured prominently."

Most prefer Tonic in Bombay, Martini in Bombay or Orange in Bombay.

Indeed, anything that one would usually mix in Bombay.

But, let me assure you, there is no need to stay clear of the water.

Those rumours which infer that water does not mix with this most distinctive of Imported London Dry Gins are well and truly ill-founded."



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(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Bourguiba, on a trip to Washington last June, sought and received an assurance from Mr. Reagan of continuing U.S. military support and political backing for Tunisia's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Washington said it was caught completely by surprise by the Israeli air attack in which Israel's American-made F-15 jets attacked Yasser Arafat's headquarters.

Initially, the White House supported the Israeli attack as legally justified, and said nothing about the violation of Tunisia's sovereignty. A White House official said Sunday that the statement Tuesday morning by Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, was the result of hasty decision-making. "We would have been much better off if Speakes said nothing and we gave ourselves more time to assess the situation," he said.

Mr. Reagan himself seemed to endorse the raid by making impromptu comments condemning terrorism and saying every nation had the right to attack terrorists.

The initial American comments provoked anti-American anger in Tunisia, and fanned rumors that the United States had assisted Israel in the raid. The U.S. ambassador to Tunisia, Peter Sebastian, cabled urgent messages from Tunis, officials said, expressing concern that unless the administration drastically changed its public policy, the Bourguiba government would be in trouble.

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(Continued from Page 1)

The Pacific Basin is the home of the biggest winners in the economic development game. The Four Tigers are the front-runners, of course, but such countries as Ma-

To Burnham Campbell, the chief economist of the Asian Development Bank, the answer is free enterprise. "The most successful economies in this part of the world are generally the ones that have

members of the administration touring the Pacific Basin region have looked about them and, well-satisfied, have seen their vision of the world confirmed — proof that the capitalist, free enterprise sys-

senior economist of Bank of America's Asia division in Tokyo.

Generally, the most vibrant economies in this part of the world do have a bias for markets. Yet the belief in market forces is based on

get people to make sac

here is little ideological commitment to the free enterprise system. The notion, so often espoused in America, that individual sovereignty and democracy go hand-in-glove with free market capitalism does

of the nation. Particularly in the East Asian economies, government intervention and regulation are part of the formula.

"We believe there should be some friction in the system, and we

ed time and age

for official in the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, was once asked why the bureaucracy just did not let market forces

Nobumitsu Kagami

And in the drive for development, culture counts. It is hard to measure, it does not fit easily into the development models of economists or of experts at the international lending agencies, but it mat-

ns deep, education is cherished and they have been guided at key ages in their development by remarkably corruption-free bureaucracies.

Yet there are considerable differ-

## Gain the world's

na Petroleum Co. in Taipei, put  
You put three Japanese together  
one becomes the leader and the  
er two follow him. But if you  
three Chinese together, they

...n Canberra, Australia, a taxi  
...ver finds that his customer has

e. In Nouméa, New Caledonia, parish signs in the French-speaking territory are often translated into a second language, Japanese, to accommodate the honeymooners from Tokyo.

amid all this prosperity, one of the most lamentable attitudes prevails: that the island is still a poor island nation. In spite of all the visible evidence to the contrary, the assumption of

**best airline:**

e poor-island-nation mental-  
more than a quaint cultural  
tricity on the part of the Japa-  
It has also been an implicit  
ication for keeping Japan

et; it's a closed society," observed Hisamichi Sawa, a Tokyo utilities executive.

as an energizing ethos for a nation with few natural resources must export to survive. But, in many ways, the perception no longer touches the reality; its result is over global economic growth.

Japan is a wealthy member of industrialized nations behaves like a cheapskate, not paying its dues.

Many of Japan's leaders recognize the need for an adjustment in

Yessine A. Abdallah, Nahid Abdelmoneim, Marcel Abry, Mario Achermann, Peter Achermann, Ranec Advani, Hans Aeberhard, Albert Aeberli, Hansjoerg Aebi, Rene Aebischer, Hugo Aellig, Haani Aerni, Walter Aeschbacher, Alfred Aeschmann, Paul

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## ARTS / LEISURE

## A Mink DeVille Monologue

By Michael Zwercin  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — With his emphasis on sartorial style, historical purity and romantic themes, he has been called "the Lancelot of rhythm and blues," "the Prince Valiant of rock" and "Errol Flynn with a guitar."

Willy DeVille, leader of Mink DeVille ("We thought the name up stoned one night"), was "one of those kids you used to see shivering on stoops in Alphabet City, over by Avenue C, 'the Far East,' the junkies called it."

His New York inflection approaches a foreign accent. "Actually I was born in Stamford, Connecticut, when it was still a factory town, 1950. My mother worked in a factory. My hair had a ducktail in back, I was a greaser. Everybody gave me a hard time in school. I went to bed with a transistor radio under my pillow."

"Then the factories began to close. You couldn't go downtown and stand around in front of a

record store and look greasy any more. These 'Rah Raahs' moved in, rich kids in the suburbs. I started smoking dope and hanging out with kids who would run away to the Village on weekends. My father kept telling me, 'You'll never amount to anything.' My father was an Archie Bunker meathead."

"There was a big scene in Woolworth's parking lot. Me screaming at my mother, her trying to pull me back in the car, me running through back yards. I went downtown to Atlantic Street and then down the thoroughway and I gave that town the finger."

"Actually me and a kid named Floyd split together. His father beat him up. We were both 15. Floyd was dealing, drugs and anything illegal."

"I lived under a cardboard box. I slept on rooftops under wet mattresses. I was standing in a doorway one morning looking green and this dude who was a barker at the Cafe Wah said I could sleep in his room."

I woke up with his hand on my knee. He said would I be his 'boy'? He knew a friend of mine from the street, Robbie McKenzie, now goes by the name of Fast Floyd in San Francisco, sort of a colorful character. Guy said, 'Robbie used to be my boy. I got scared and got out of there. This is all crazy stuff.'

"I learned a lot in those days, figure out where people are coming from. They call it 'street smarts' now. It was kind of like Oliver Twist. But a lot of these hard-nosed greaser kids started going off to reformatories. Eventually I ended up in the Tombs and the Brooklyn House of D. Then I met this kid who had a lot of blues records and I listened to John Lee Hooker and learned a few chords on guitar."

"I played Robert Johnson and Little Walter tunes Sunday nights, hootenanny night, in Gerde's Folk City, me and Floyd. I played bottle-neck guitar with a knife handle and some harp. But Bob Dylan was walking around the Village then, John Hammond Jr. The Band was Hammond's band. This was heavy stuff for a freckle-faced 17-year-old white kid who wanted to sing the blues. They were like the big guys. I mean these were serious people. I'd never get a record deal."

"I tried to form a band but nothing was happening. I really hated Cream and the Stones and the way they made the blues so boring. Stupid hippies playing dumb music. Pop music was just terrible in the '60s. Everything got distorted and out of shape. Then Floyd had to get out of town because he knew he was going to get popped. He went to San Francisco and got a band. He said, 'Come on out, lots of musicians out here. John Lee Hooker lives out here.'"

"I spent a terrible two years in the Bay Area. Too many hippies. I finally put together a drummer and a bass player and we worked here



Willy DeVille: "Your classic American success story."

and there but every week I combed The Village Voice trying to find a place to play in New York. Then I found a little bar for a bar called CBGB. I don't know why, it was just instinct. I knew I was sure. 'I know the ropes in New York,' I told the guys. 'We can do it in New York.' We hired a U-Haul and got out of there."

"By this time, 1977, I had my musicianship really together. I knew how to put a set together, build up and get the crowd, grab them and take them home. I thought nothing could get the job done better than straight-ahead barrel-house drinking music. We played stuff like 'Boom Boom Out Go the Lights' by Little Walter, none of this self-indulgent 'Spoonful' or 'Back Door Man' stuff. There were three bands playing CBGB then — Patti Smith, the Ramones and Television. We moved right in."

"Talk about your classic American success story. I learned how to structure songs with a good hook line at the end. I made my first LP, the kid comes through the door. Now everybody's saying 'Yeah man, you're the greatest.' Cigar-

smoking people telling you how big you're going to be, pulling out these little brown bottles — 'Here kid do some of this,' and cocaine's blowing your head wide open. Phony chicks, phony industry people falling all over you."

"So I started to do junk, right away I knew that was for me. I could hide in there. I went out on the road, I couldn't do more than a 50-minute set because I couldn't stay away from a bathroom longer than that. I shot morphine for four years. Morphine and cocaine. Got scared though, got to a point that I knew I was going to die. I didn't want to appear in The Village Voice after five LPs: 'Rock musician Willy DeVille found dead in the Chelsea Hotel.'"

"Then I met Lisa, my wife. Junkies always say that love is the only thing that can cure you. Now we work hard, two-hour sets. Now I got nothing to hide from. I got something to be proud of."

Mink DeVille: Lund, Sweden, Oct. 8; Barcelona, Oct. 10; Toulouse, France, Oct. 11; Paris (Olympia) Oct. 14-15; Ghent, Belgium, Oct. 18; Amsterdam, Oct. 24-27.

## 'Maria Stuarda' in Vienna Showcases Agnes Baltsa and Edita Gruberova

By David Stevens  
International Herald Tribune

VIENNA — The idea of an opera house's unashamedly staging a work as a showcase for two of its leading singers is almost quaintly old-fashioned in the era of the stage director's supremacy, but the Vienna State Opera has come up with its first hot ticket of the young season by doing just that.

The singers are the Greek-born mezzo-soprano Agnes Baltsa and the soprano Edita Gruberova, who comes from Bratislava, just a few miles down the Danube in Czechoslovakia. Both have risen to become international stars during the decade or so that they have been linked primarily to the state opera, so the idea of putting on a show that would give both a chance for display was a natural.

The vehicle chosen was Donizetti's "Maria Stuarda," which concentrates on the confrontation in love and politics between Mary Stuart and Elizabeth I, offers plenty of opportunity for vocal display, and had the budgetary attraction of being able to borrow the 13-year-old sets and costumes of the English National Opera.

"Maria Stuarda" is something of a stepchild among Donizetti's output, even during the bel canto revival of the last three decades or so. The libretto stripped Schiller's "Mary Stuart" from 21 roles down to six solo parts and concentrated on amorous conflict at the expense of affairs of state. The libretto gave offense, so the intended Naples premiere in 1834 took place with an entirely new libretto. At La Scala the following year, the title part was adjusted downward for Malibran. That production also encountered censorship trouble. The work's modern revival at Bergamo in 1958 ended almost a century of oblivion. No autograph score exists, only a mass of secondary material. The current production is based on Armando Gatto's 1981 revision of the existing material.

This is a work that really depends on the singers. Musically it is hardly out of Donizetti's top drawer — this is indeed its Viennese premiere, although the composer was an important figure in Vienna in his lifetime. Aside from an attractive sextet, a trio and some choral bits at the end, it is a series of arias and duets of which the hit number is the second-act confrontation of the two queens, which was Schiller's unimpeachable but theatrically ineffective scene.

Baltsa and Gruberova were fully equal to their tasks. Baltsa's slim physique makes her a physically credible figure as Elizabeth, and she conveyed the monarch's jealousy and dominating temperament with powerful and secure vocalism, although she at times seemed to operate uncomfortably close to her limits. Gruberova has made her career largely in such coloratura roles as Zerbinetta and the Queen of the Night, but she filled the more ample lyricism of the title role without apparent strain (except on a couple of top notes) and touchingly conveyed Mary's womanliness and



Agnes Baltsa (top), Edita Gruberova in "Maria Stuarda."

pride. Both singers won prolonged and deserved ovations.

If "Maria Stuarda" has had an ill-fated career, it was manifested in Vienna in tenor trouble, with a late cancellation producing the usual scramble. John Fowler, the Leicester at Thursday's performance, cut a pale figure in his duets with the two queens, although he sang adequately on his own. Hans Helm was an almost amiable Cecil, though he has little to do but insist on Mary's execution, and Kurt Rydl was a sonorous Talbot.

Adam Fischer led a well-paced performance, although there is precious little of interest in the orchestra. Desmond Heeley's effectively stylized sets and lavish costumes are still quite serviceable, and Gruberova's performance was credited with

the staging, which at least did not burden the singers unnecessarily.

Additional performances of "Maria Stuarda" are scheduled for Wednesday and Saturday.

Another novelty last week, not likely to be seen again in Vienna, was a new production of Mozart's "Abduction From the Seraglio," designed expressly to tour the Austrian provinces.

Peter Heyduck's simple and flexible sets are designed to fit almost any stage, and Wolfgang Weber's staging is straightforward and traditional. Musically the most impressive performance came from the young conductor, Ulf Schirmer, while the cast of young singers offered performances richer in promise than in immediate satisfaction.

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## Independent Japanese Film in N.Y.

By Dolores Barclay  
The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Japanese filmmaking has been dominated by a studio system that left little room for independents. Now "Himatsuri" (Fire Festival), directed by Mitsuo Yanagimachi, has emerged at the New York Film Festival as one of the first independent productions from Japan.

Unlike Akira Kurosawa's 16th-century epic, "Ran," which opened the 23d annual festival, "Himatsuri," although infused with traditionalist themes — Shinto spiritualism and nature — illuminates modern Japan. Set in a small village in south-

west Japan in an area known as the center of Shintoism, the movie focuses on how modernization challenges sacred rituals and sacred elements in nature, such as trees, water and fire.

It is the story of a womanizing lumberman who clashes with local fishermen and developers who want to build a marine park. He defies local customs, such as hunting and killing monkeys and training dogs to stalk and kill boars, until he has a spiritual awakening in the forest following a storm. — Once he feels in harmony with nature, he thinks there should be a human sacrifice. He kills his entire family, then himself.

Yanagimachi got his idea for "Himatsuri" from an incident in California. The wife of a Japanese businessman killed her daughter and son and tried to kill herself. She was charged with murder.

Murder-suicides are relatively common in Japan, and Yanagimachi said the Japanese understand why the mother would not want to leave her children behind.

"The act of killing so many people defies all common sense," he said, referring to his protagonist's act. "Maybe the gods' power was behind him, maybe he had sex with a god. From this, you can see all the ancient Japanese stories behind it."

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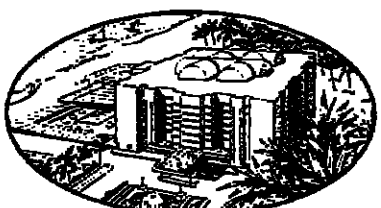
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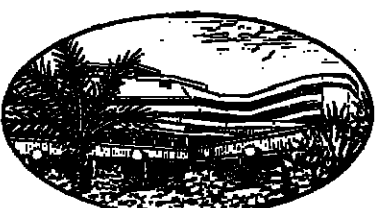
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## Charleston Plans 'Porgy and Bess' To Mark Birthday

CHARLESTON, South Carolina — "Porgy and Bess" is going home, in a sense: The curtain goes up Thursday on a production that marks the 50th anniversary of the New York premiere of George Gershwin's opera about black tenement life in this Southern city in the early 1900s.

"I'm excited about doing it in the place where the story originated," said James Tykesa, one of two actors who will play Porgy. He said the producer, Richard Levine, and director, John Fearnley, were approaching the show as a drama.

"So many times people have thought that 'Porgy and Bess' is a comic piece, but there is one tragic moment after another," said Tykesa, who will alternate with Arthur Woodley in the lead during the 10 performances at Gaillard Municipal Auditorium.

Vanessa Shaw, who with Daisy Newman will portray Bess, also said she liked the idea of performing just a few blocks from the former black tenement that was Catfish Row.

"It's like being a part of something much bigger than doing a play or doing a musical," she said.

## Smithsonian Gets Set of Almanacs

United Press International

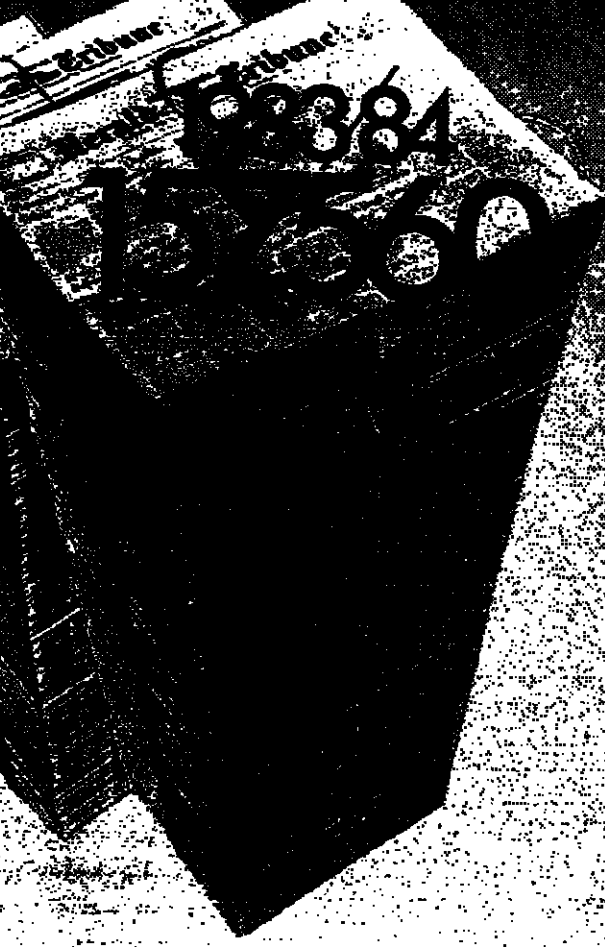
WASHINGTON — The Smithsonian Institution now has a complete bound collection of the Old Farmer's Almanac, first published in 1792 by Robert Thomas at Sterling, Massachusetts. Jud Hale, the editor, and Rob Trowbridge, publisher of the almanac, presented the collection of what they call "the oldest continuously published periodical in the United States" to the National Museum of American History.

The almanac became famous and successful because a printer's error for 1816 forecast snow in July. The editor recalled all the almanacs he could find, but he couldn't have a volcanic eruption on Java in 1815 did produce snow in July 1816 in the United States.

The International Herald Tribune's daily paid circulation continues to break records, up 5% in the past year and 27% in the past five years. More than a third of a million people in 164 countries around the world now see each issue. And latest figures indicate that this rapid growth continues.

International Herald Tribune circulation figure prepared for OJD audit for period from July 1, 1984 to June 30, 1985.

1984/85  
164,639





## ARTS / LEISURE

## From Khaki to Couture Mood

By Hebe Dorsey  
International Herald Tribune

MILAN — The mood here is couture — a giant step. It is like watching a street urchin turn into a marcher.

Long known for khaki fatigues and military sportswear, Milan designers are now showing a more

## MILAN FASHION

lofty look, elaborately cut and draped, in silk and satin. There are several reasons for this change.

First, the designers are older and richer. They are all moving into grand establishments that demand equally grand clothes. Second, they are tuned into the U. S. market, one of their greatest assets. Finally, the designers need to change in order to survive, for there is not in Milan the turbulent undercurrent of young talent one finds in Paris, London or New York.

The new couture result is an impeccably well-groomed look, with hats, gloves, even parasols. There are fewer pants and more evening outfits. Even bathing suits are treated with an elegant hand: draped with Grecian precision at Krizia, featuring a fancy back cowl at Gianfranco Ferré's, covered with short draped togs at Gianni Versace's. The utilitarian jumpsuit, too, became ultradecorous. Krizia made it out of black satin. Krizia featured it in her famous Fortuny pleats and Versace covered it with black sequins.

The luxury feeling was established right away with the Krizia collection, shown in a new \$6-million establishment that includes a theater seating 480, black and white marble floors, and three courtyards filled with modern sculpture and giant magnolias. Aldo Pinto, husband of Mariuccia Mandelli, who designs Krizia, said: "Others invest in yachts and

houses. We've invested in our work."

Mandelli took a deep jump with a supersophisticated look that had echoes of Schiaparelli's mad accessories and Balenciaga's peerless tailoring, but updated with V-neck silk T-shirts instead of the blouses, and with bermuda shorts and flat shoes. Her wildest accessories included long shirred gloves that opened around the shoulders like giant flowers.

Feminine in a way that is highly visible yet not coy, Mandelli has built up a strong following of women who appreciate her Dynasty-like clothes. Her V-shaped silhouette had assertive, yet not aggressive, shoulders, a small waist, emphasized by short, cropped jackets and long, fluttering pleated skirts. A New York retailer, Bonnie Keller, who recently opened a Krizia boutique on Madison Avenue, called the collection "very young and fresh, and very American in spirit as well as Italian."

Mandelli used a lot of white, which gave a pristine look to the collection. She showed crepe bermuda pants and long tunics with emerald and turquoise beading. Krizia's new status-symbol sweater is decorated with a gentle butterfly instead of the usual jungle beasts.

A new, younger and sexier Ferré, clearly under the spell of Japan, showed mini-skirts and figure-hugging black leather, reminiscent of the Paris designer Azzedine Alaïa, who put curves back into fashion. But Ferré is still best with his big shapes, such as loose pants, silk T-shirt and an ample silk jacket, all held together by a huge obi circled with leather ropes.

Like most Milanese designers, Ferré moved out of his bland beige scene into more color and more prints. His favorite combination of

red and black worked out well.

Versace scored a triumph with the snappiest, sexiest, youngest collection in Milan. One saw a lot of flesh here: skirts way above the knees, flimsy linen jackets worn over bare skin, T-shirts loose and deeply cut on the sides, fluid dresses draped so loose they look like they might fall off any minute.

The couture look here was most evident in short white linen spencers over billowing black satin or stiff organdy skirts. The long dresses introduced a few seasons ago, are draped and much softer and lighter. New fabrics included jungle prints that had a three-dimensional look. In black and white they had a lot more chic than the usual brown and beige variety.

Versace, who said he was looking at street fashion again, trimmed an excellent group of short black leather suits with steel chains and steel heels on black pumps. The black wool leggings, topped by long sweaters draped over the hips, were also closer to street than salon. Black, sharply cut wigs, dark glasses and all those steel chains gave a funny, comic-strip flavor to the collection.

The Fendi sisters reportedly spent \$1 million on a weekend extravaganza that entailed flying more than 150 people first class to Rome from all over the world. The reason: the launching of their first perfume, Fendi (a huge bottle decorated the runway).

Karl Lagerfeld, who designs the Fendi fur collection, was also responsible for the ready-to-wear. But in this house, which revolutionized furs, ready-to-wear is still a minor art. There were some pleasant moments, especially in the first half of the collection, with its black and white knitwear and its denim line. Black swimsuits with generous



Charles Gell

Mini-skirted outfit by Ferré

décolletés were topped by giant white terry robes, and denim was happily combined with silk prints. Defiantly playing with short and long and mixing all kinds of prints, Lagerfeld was not in step with the couture feeling of other Milan collections; instead, he stayed strictly with ready-to-wear.

## Grand Ole Opry Celebrates 60 Years Of Keeping It 'Close to the Ground'

By Jim Lewis  
United Press International

NASHVILLE, Tennessee — Those facing the stage of the Grand Ole Opry are missing it. You see the real show when you turn around and look at the people who come to see the performers on the country's most venerable live radio show.

In the old days, some of the fans, rural people who drove halfway across the country to the Opry, dressed in overalls. They got a simple show. It wasn't slick. It still isn't.

It was a Saturday night — Nov. 28, 1925 — when Uncle Jimmy Thompson, a bearded patriarch accompanied by his granddaughter on the piano, picked up his Blue Ribbon fiddle in front of a carbon microphone and kicked off the "WSM Barndance" from a sound cubicle measuring 14 feet (4 meters) by 17 feet.

Two years later, the show's organizer, a former Memphis newspaperman named George D. Hay and known as "The Solemn Old Judge," dubbed the program the Grand Ole Opry.

The Opry would eventually spawn a "third coast" in the entertainment industry, host presidents, and launch the careers of country superstars such as Dolly Parton, all by following Hay's formula for appealing to rural America: "Keep it close to the ground, boys."

The 60th anniversary celebration, starting Thursday, will peak with the broadcast of the show Saturday night. On Monday, the Country Music Association Awards show will be nationally telecast. A two-hour salute to the Opry will be taped in November and telecast in January.

Herman Crook, who on Dec. 2 will be 87, is the only performer who has been on the Opry for all 60 years. He plays harmonica in the Crook Brothers band.

"The Opry has changed quite a bit," he said. "It's not supposed to change. Country music doesn't change. George Hay would never have allowed drums. I wouldn't have a drum because of all that racket and noise."

He said a drummer plays with his band, but he doesn't like it. "I've had to call him down about the noise. Drums don't go with country music, with string music."

Crook said he began performing on the Barndance show about a month after it began, and has

missed only three performances, all because of illness.

Performers were not paid in the early years. "They used to line up outside just to get on the radio," Crook recalled.

"Radio was something new. People back then didn't think about money. They were tickled to be on the radio. We always had plenty of people to play. After two years we were one of the lucky bands and they started paying us \$5 a piece. It's like everything else, we get more than that now."

He explained, as he has done for 60 years: "I've never taken a drink of beer or whiskey in my life. I never smoked a cigarette, never used curse words in my life, but I'm a Crook." The line still makes him laugh.

Asked if some of the performers did drink and cuss, Crook replied, "A lot of them had drinks, you know. But I don't have any time for that drinking. I don't know whether you call them drunk. There is no doubt that some of them were drinking when they went on stage."

Hank Williams, late in his career, showed up at the Opry drunk many times, and was eventually suspended for his unreliability.

Among other controversies over the years was the one caused by the

singer Skeeter Davis, suspended for 16 months for remarks she made on the air after police arrested members of a religious group at a Nashville shopping center.

"They arrested 15 people just for telling people that Jesus loves them. That really burdens my heart," she said over the clear-channel, 50,000-watt station.

Among the high points in 60 years was a visit by Richard M. Nixon when the Opry moved from Nashville's old Ryman Auditorium to its new quarters at the Opryland amusement complex in 1974. Nixon played the piano and tried to yoyo like Roy Acuff, the "king of country music."

President Ronald Reagan visited last year on the occasion of Acuff's 81st birthday.

The Grand Ole Opry's manager, Hal Duram, was asked why the Opry has lasted so long. "I don't know if there is any one ingredient," he said. "Generally through the years, it has been the performers themselves. Today the Opry is the result of what those people did — the Acuffs, the Tubbs, the Crooks, the Williams, Minnie Pearl."

But Acuff, who lives in a small home on Opryland property, said: "I think the general public has made the Grand Ole Opry."

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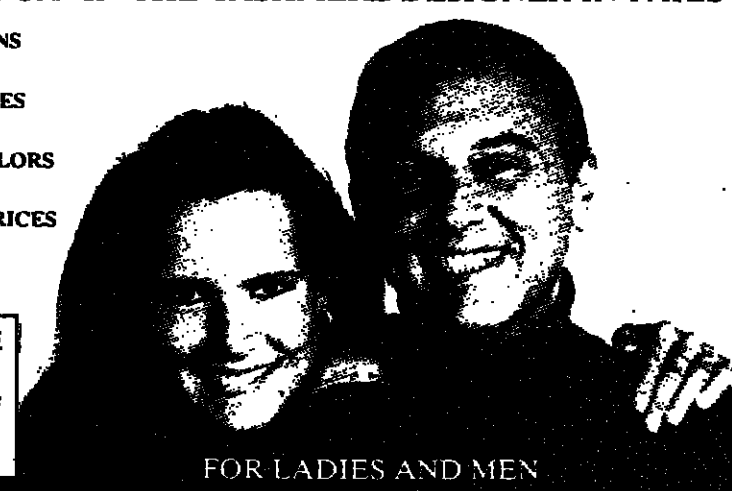
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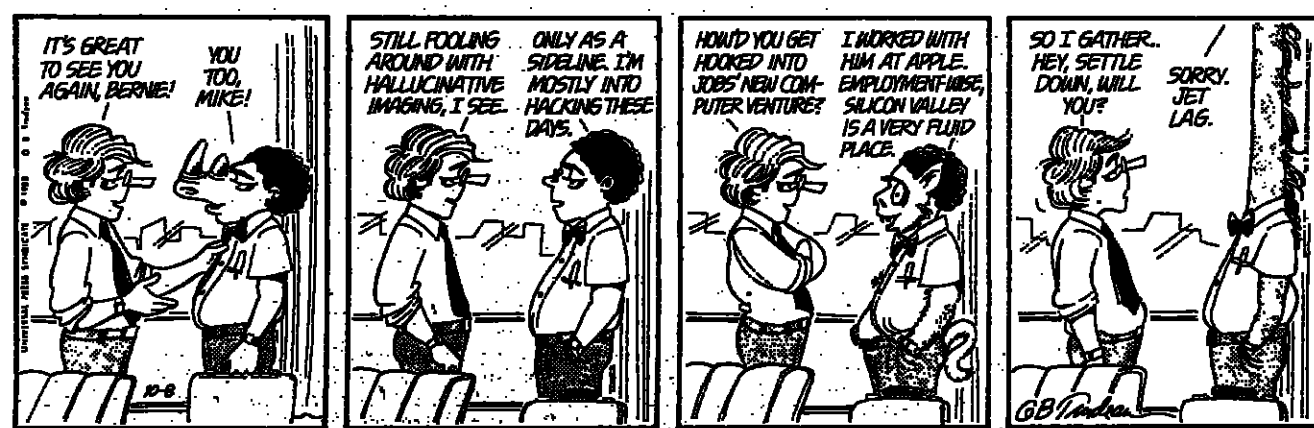
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NYSE Most Actives				
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IBM	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	+1/4
AT&T	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
GE	50 1/4	50 1/4	50 1/4	0
Merck	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	0
Amgen	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4	0
Boeing	46 1/4	46 1/4	46 1/4	0
Johnson & Johnson	45 1/4	45 1/4	45 1/4	0
McKesson	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4	0
Amgen	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4	0
Amgen	42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4	0

Dow Jones Averages				
Open	High	Low	Last	Ch.
30-Stock	1,324.37	1,324.37	1,324.37	+1.25
Indust.	1,324.37	1,324.37	1,324.37	+1.25
Transp.	1,324.37	1,324.37	1,324.37	+1.25
Utilities	1,324.37	1,324.37	1,324.37	+1.25
Commodities	1,324.37	1,324.37	1,324.37	+1.25

NYSE Index				
High	Low	Close	Ch.	Vol.
1,324.37	1,324.37	1,324.37	+1.25	1,324.37
1,324.37	1,324.37	1,324.37	+1.25	1,324.37
1,324.37	1,324.37	1,324.37	+1.25	1,324.37
1,324.37	1,324.37	1,324.37	+1.25	1,324.37

NYSE Closing				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Ch.
1,324.37	1,324.37	1,324.37	1,324.37	+1.25
1,324.37	1,324.37	1,324.37	1,324.37	+1.25
1,324.37	1,324.37	1,324.37	1,324.37	+1.25
1,324.37	1,324.37	1,324.37	1,324.37	+1.25

AMEX Diaries				
Class	Prev.	Ch.	Vol.	Ch.
Adv.	1,324.37	1,324.37	1,324.37	+1.25
Decl.	1,324.37	1,324.37	1,324.37	+1.25
Net	1,324.37	1,324.37	1,324.37	+1.25
Vol.	1,324.37	1,324.37	1,324.37	+1.25

NASDAQ Index				
Class	Prev.	Ch.	Vol.	Ch.
Adv.	1,324.37	1,324.37	1,324.37	+1.25
Decl.	1,324.37	1,324.37	1,324.37	+1.25
Net	1,324.37	1,324.37	1,324.37	+1.25
Vol.	1,324.37	1,324.37	1,324.37	+1.25

AMEX Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Ch.
IBM	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	+1/4
AT&T	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
GE	50 1/4	50 1/4	50 1/4	0
Merck	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	0
Amgen	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4	0

Dow Jones Bond Averages				
Class	Prev.	Ch.	Vol.	Ch.
Adv.	1,324.37	1,324.37	1,324.37	+1.25
Decl.	1,324.37	1,324.37	1,324.37	+1.25
Net	1,324.37	1,324.37	1,324.37	+1.25
Vol.	1,324.37	1,324.37	1,324.37	+1.25

NYSE Diaries				
Class	Prev.	Ch.	Vol.	Ch.
Adv.	1,324.37	1,324.37	1,324.37	+1.25
Decl.	1,324.37	1,324.37	1,324.37	+1.25
Net	1,324.37	1,324.37	1,324.37	+1.25
Vol.	1,324.37	1,324.37	1,324.37	+1.25

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.				
Class	Prev.	Ch.	Vol.	Ch.
Adv.	1,324.37	1,324.37	1,324.37	+1.25
Decl.	1,324.37	1,324.37	1,324.37	+1.25
Net	1,324.37	1,324.37	1,324.37	+1.25
Vol.	1,324.37	1,324.37	1,324.37	+1.25

Standard & Poor's Index				
Class	Prev.	Ch.	Vol.	Ch.
Adv.	1,324.37	1,324.37	1,324.37	+1.25
Decl.	1,324.37	1,324.37	1,324.37	+1.25
Net	1,324.37	1,324.37	1,324.37	+1.25
Vol.	1,324.37	1,324.37	1,324.37	+1.25

AMEX Sales				
Class	Prev.	Ch.	Vol.	Ch.
Adv.	1,324.37	1,324.37	1,324.37	+1.25
Decl.	1,324.37	1,324.37	1,324.37	+1.25
Net	1,324.37	1,324.37	1,324.37	+1.25
Vol.	1,324.37	1,324.37	1,324.37	+1.25

AMEX Stock Index				
Class	Prev.	Ch.	Vol.	Ch.
Adv.	1,324.37	1,324.37	1,324.37	+1.25
Decl.	1,324.37	1,324.37	1,324.37	+1.25
Net	1,324.37	1,324.37	1,324.37	+1.25
Vol.	1,324.37	1,324.37	1,324.37	+1.25

## Prices Decline on N.Y. Market

NEW YORK — Prices fell Monday on the New York Stock Exchange in light trading. The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 8.74 Thursday, was down 4.37 to 1,324.37 at the close. Declines led advances by more than a 3-2 ratio. Volume was about 95.8 million shares, down from 101.2 million Thursday.

Prices were lower in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

"The market is suffering from breakdown of faith in the financial system," said Wayne Nordberg of Prescott, Ball & Turben.

Traders said credit problems such as those in the Federal Farm Credit System and Third World debt problems were making the market jittery.

A stronger dollar and a weak bond market Monday also weighed on the stock market, Mr. Nordberg said.

"Before we can see a much better stock market and high corporate earnings, we have to have much lower interest rates and a much lower U.S. dollar," he said.

The Federal Reserve's failure to cut the discount rate after the Group of Five nations agreed to weaken the dollar continues to confirm fears that the "Fed still does not understand what has to be done to get the dollar and interest rates down," Mr. Nordberg said.

"The market is shapeless," said Monte Gordon of Dreyfus Corp. "It's not doing anything."

Mr. Gordon said heightened awareness of persistent Third World debt problems, Group of Five action to knock the U.S. dollar lower and the U.S. Congress's inability to cut the size of the federal deficit are all pressuring the market.

Mr. Gordon said that despite some signs that the U.S. economy is beginning to shake off its lethargy, the market will remain wary as long as prospects for improved corporate earnings are not developing.

"The market is insecure and on the basis of that, it will move between 1,280 and 1,360 on the Dow," Mr. Gordon said.

Warner Lambert, near the top of the most-active list, was down sharply. Traders laid the weakness to rumors that there is an unfavorable report from France on Warner Lambert's experimental anti-arthritis drug Magacin.

Could be down. Beatrice Cos. was off slightly.

Revlon was up. Panty Pride sweetened its offer for Revlon to \$56.25 a share. Panty Pride was off slightly.

Some petroleum stocks were weaker, including Chevron, Mobil, Occidental Petroleum and Sohio.

Monsanto was down. G.D. Searle & Co., a Monsanto unit, said several hundred lawsuits have been filed against the company alleging its intrauterine device has caused medical problems.

Northern Indiana Public Service was giving up ground. The company said a federal court jury ruled against it in a \$181-million breach-of-contract suit.

In the aftermath of its downbeat projection on its third-quarter earnings, Burroughs was lower again after losing 7 1/4 Friday. But other computer issues were stronger, including IBM, NCR Corp., Honeywell and Digital Equipment.

MidCon Corp. was lower.

On the Amex, active issues included Lorimar, Wickes Cos. and Ozark Holdings.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk. High	52 Wk. Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.
100	100	100	IBM	3.20	6.40	15.62	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	+1/4
100	100	100	AT&T	2.75	5.50	18.18	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
100	100	100	GE	1.00	4.00	25.00	50 1/4	50 1/4	50 1/4	50 1/4	50 1/4	50 1/4	0
100	100	100	Merck	2.00	8.00	12.50	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	0
100	100	100	Amgen	1.50	6.00	16.67	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4	0
100	100	100	Boeing	1.20	4.80	20.83	46 1/4	46 1/4	46 1/4	46 1/4	46 1/4	46 1/4	0
100	100	100	Johnson & Johnson	2.50	10.00	10.00	45 1/4	45 1/4	45 1/4	45 1/4	45 1/4	45 1/4	0
100	100	100	McKesson	1.00	4.00	25.00	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4	0
100	100	100	Amgen	1.50	6.00	16.67	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4	0
100	100	100	Amgen	1.50	6.00	16.67	42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4	0

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk. High	52 Wk. Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.
100	100	100	IBM	3.20	6.40	15.62	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	+1/4
100	100	100	AT&T	2.75	5.50	18.18	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
100	100	100	GE	1.00	4.00	25.00	50 1/4	50 1/4	50 1/4	50 1/4	50 1/4	50 1/4	0
100	100	100	Merck	2.00	8.00	12.50	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	0
100	100	100	Amgen	1.50	6.00	16.67	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4	0
100	100	100	Boeing	1.20	4.80	20.83	46 1/4	46 1/4	46 1/4	46 1/4	46 1/4	46 1/4	0
100	100	100	Johnson & Johnson	2.50	10.00	10.00	45 1/4	45 1/4	45 1/4	45 1/4	45 1/4	45 1/4	0
100	100	100	McKesson	1.00	4.00	25.00	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4	0
100	100	100	Amgen	1.50	6.00	16.67	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4	0
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100	100	100	AT&T	2.75	5.50	18.18	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
100	100	100	GE	1.00	4.00	25.00	50 1/4	50 1/4	50 1/4	50 1/4	50 1/4	50 1/4	0
100	100	100	Merck	2.00	8.00	12.50	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	0
100	100	100	Amgen	1.50	6.00	16.67	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4	0
100	100	100	Boeing	1.20	4.80	20.83	46 1/4	46 1/4	46 1/4	46 1/4	46 1/4	46 1/4	0
100	100	100	Johnson & Johnson	2.50	10.00	10.00	45 1/4	45 1/4	45 1/4	45 1/4	45 1/4	45 1/4	0
100	100	100	McKesson	1.00	4.00	25.00	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4	0
100	100	100	Amgen	1.50	6.00	16.67	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4	0
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100	100	100	IBM	3.20	6.40	15.62	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	+1/4
100	100	100	AT&T	2.75	5.50	18.18	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
100	100	100	GE	1.00	4.00	25.00	50 1/4	50 1/4	50 1/4	50 1/4	50 1/4	50 1/4	0
100	100	100	Merck	2.00	8.00	12.50	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	0
100	100	100	Amgen	1.50	6.00	16.67	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4	0
100	100	100	Boeing	1.20	4.80	20.83	46 1/4	46 1/4	46 1/4	46 1/4	46 1/4	46 1/4	0
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100	100	100	McKesson	1.00	4.00	25.00	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4	0
100	100	100	Amgen	1.50	6.00	16.67	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4	0
100	100	100	Amgen	1.50	6.00	16.67	42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4	0

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## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

## Chrysler and Mitsubishi Plan \$500-Million Plant

The Associated Press

HIGHLAND PARK, Michigan — Chrysler Corp. and Mitsubishi Motors Corp. of Japan announced Monday that they will jointly build a \$500-million auto assembly plant in the twin cities of Bloomington-Normal, Illinois.

The plant, to start production in the second half of 1988, will assemble 180,000 small cars a year and employ 2,500 workers.

Each company will own 50 percent of the venture, named Diamond Star Motors Corp. It will start with initial capital of \$150 million, according to announce-

ments at Chrysler headquarters in Highland Park, Michigan.

Diamond Star's chairman will be G. Glenn Gardner, a general manager at Chrysler, while Yoshi Nakane, a general manager at Mitsubishi, will be president and chief executive officer.

Chrysler's chairman, Lee A. Iacocca, said the final decision on the plant site was made "within the past week."

"It was very close. All four states were very aggressive," Mr. Iacocca said, referring to Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Michigan.

Mr. Iacocca shared the rostrum at Chrysler headquarters with Mitsubishi's president, Toyoo Tate. Mr. Tate, speaking through an interpreter, said there was no provision for United Auto Workers union representation at the plant and that he expected local labor pool to be the primary source of workers.

Mr. Iacocca and Mr. Tate said the Bloomington-Normal area had "all the requisites" for the assembly plant. They praised the area's transportation and education facilities as well as the culture, labor climate and tax base.

The plant will produce Mitsubishi-designed two-door and four-door cars with a 1.8-liter or 2-liter Japanese-made engine, the companies said. Half of the cars will be sold in Chrysler dealers, and half will be distributed through Mitsubishi's sales network, as previously announced. Engines, transmissions and accelerators will be shipped from Japan.

Chrysler officials in Illinois said the plant will indirectly create 8,000 new jobs in the central Illinois area.

## Arab Group Has Stake in Moseley

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — An Arab investment group said Monday that it had acquired around a third of Moseley, Hallgarten, Estabrook & Weeden Holding Corp., a troubled Wall Street securities firm, for \$12 million.

The investors are led by Hikmat Nashashibi, formerly chief executive of Al-Mal Group, a small Arab-owned investment bank, and Omar Kasseb, formerly deputy chief executive of Al-Mal. They declined to identify the other investors.

The group is injecting capital into Moseley by buying new preferred shares, which are convertible into common. Moseley's capital had been depleted by losses of nearly \$20 million over the past year and a half.

## Operations Chief Is Named at BT

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — British Telecommunications PLC announced Monday the promotion of one of its youngest directors, Iain Vallance, to the new post of chief of operations.

Mr. Vallance, 42, was managing director of BT's biggest division, Local Communications Services, which operates local telephone services in Britain.

Sir George Jefferson, 64, who remains chairman and chief executive, said he would have more time to concentrate on strategy after Mr. Vallance takes up his new duties.

## Hanson Raises SCM Stake to 32.1%

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Hanson Trust PLC said Monday that it has raised its stake in SCM Corp. to 32.1 percent from 25 percent of SCM's total shares outstanding.

In doing so, Hanson, whose previous bids to acquire SCM were rejected by the company, raised a major obstacle to SCM's agreement to be bought by an investor group that includes Merrill Lynch & Co. and SCM management.

Hanson now has nearly enough stock to defeat the Merrill Lynch bid of \$74 a share, or \$910.2 million, which is contingent on the buyout group getting two-thirds backing from SCM shareholders.

"Merrill Lynch can't do their

deal," asserted Robert Pirie, president of Rothschild Inc., Hanson's financial adviser.

Mr. Pirie also repeated Hanson's previous statement that it was prepared to top the Merrill Lynch bid if SCM dropped the "lock-up" options granted to Merrill Lynch. Those options would allow Merrill Lynch to buy SCM's Durkee Foods line and its chemical pigments business for \$430 million if its buyout of SCM failed.

In afternoon trading on the New York Stock Exchange, SCM's stock was off 12½ cents a share at \$72.50.

The Merrill Lynch proposal calls for SCM, which also makes Smith-Corona typewriters, to be taken private through a leveraged

buyout. In such a transaction, the purchase is financed mostly with debt that is repaid with funds from the target company's operations or the sale of its assets.

Hanson, a London-based company with interests in building materials, construction equipment, textiles, shoes and consumer products, has been after SCM since August, when it offered \$60 a share.

The Merrill Lynch group raised the bidding to \$70 a share, after which Hanson sweetened its offer to \$72. On Sept. 11, when SCM embraced Merrill Lynch's new bid of \$74 a share, Hanson dropped its offer. But Hanson then bought 3.1 million, or 25 percent, of SCM's shares in the open market.

## Carlton Group Discusses Acquisition Of Thames TV From BET, Thorn EMI

Reuters

LONDON — Carlton Communications PLC said Monday that it was holding talks with Thames Television, Thorn EMI PLC and BET PLC about acquiring Thames.

Trading in Carlton's shares was suspended earlier in the day after British press reports that Carlton was making an offer of £80 million (\$113.5 million) for Thames.

Thorn has a 46-percent stake in Thames and BET 47.9 percent. Carlton shares were suspended at £25 pence each. The group, which made a before-tax profit of £5.54 million on sales of £21.57 million in the year ended Sept. 30, 1984, specializes in video technology and television broadcasting production.

Thorn's shares, 367 pence at Friday's close, opened 10 pence higher Monday at 377 pence each, but later slipped back to 372 pence. BET's shares opened at 320 pence, 7 pence up on Friday's close, but eased back to 315 pence.

## Pantry Pride Counters Revlon Plan With New Bid

United Press International

NEW YORK — Pantry Pride Inc., whose efforts to take over Revlon Inc. appeared blocked last week when Revlon chose to go private in a complicated merger and breakup, raised its hostile tender offer Monday to \$56.25 a share in cash.

Pantry Pride, an operator of supermarkets, said it was filing an amended complaint against Revlon and certain of its directors, charging that the Revlon board breached its fiduciary duties in approving last Thursday a \$56-a-share merger with Forstmann Little & Co. Revlon agreed to pay Forstmann a \$25-million fee if the merger was not consummated.

Pantry Pride, which had been pursuing Revlon since August, raised its bid to \$53 on the eve of the Revlon board's decision to go private. That offer was worth an estimated \$1.5 billion. The bid of \$56.25 a share would be worth about \$1.8 billion.

Pantry Pride, which is based in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, said its new offer was conditioned on Revlon's board rescinding an anti-takeover provision it approved Aug. 19. Pantry Pride said it believed Michael C. Bergerac, chief executive of the cosmetics and health care giant, stood to gain more than \$20 million under his employment agreement if the arrangement with Forstmann went through.

## Bergerac's Role

Steven E. Prokesch of The New York Times reported earlier from New York:

Two months ago, Mr. Bergerac reacted to the Pantry Pride takeover bid by saying, "We are not going to sit around and let these buy-out artists take away the com-

pany at a bargain-basement price." Now, he and the rest of the Revlon board are backing a buyout proposal at a price \$9 a share below the \$65 Mr. Bergerac had said Revlon was worth. And what Mr. Bergerac and the board endorsed looks very much like the bust-up of Revlon that he deplored.

Forstmann Little, specialists in leveraged buyouts, and members of Revlon's management, including Mr. Bergerac, are to take the company private by paying shareholders \$56 a share, or \$1.77 billion. Before that, Revlon will sell its cosmetics business for \$900 million, to another investment concern.

In addition, American Home Products Corp. has agreed to pay about \$350 million for Rehco's specialty chemicals and the Northcliff Thayer unit of Revlon.

When the dust settles, Forstmann Little and Mr. Bergerac will own and run the great bulk of Revlon's booming health care business. Their portion is an enterprise estimated by at least one analyst to be worth as much as \$1.8 billion. Their businesses will include

contact lenses, blood analyzing equipment, pharmaceuticals and a chain of clinical laboratories. These accounted for the vast majority of Revlon's health care sales of \$1.3 billion and operating income of \$198.1 million last year. And health care, in turn, generated two-thirds of Revlon's operating profits and more than half its sales last year.

Under the Forstmann Little arrangement, Mr. Bergerac will be cashing in the shares he owns in Revlon and then making an investment in the new health care company that may ultimately end up being worth considerably more than his present Revlon shares.

## Boeing Reports Jet Order

Reuters

SEATTLE — Boeing Co. said Monday that it has received an order from Martinair Holland for one 747-200C jet at an estimated value of \$100 million. The aircraft is scheduled for delivery in March 1987. Boeing said the airliner will be powered by four General Electric Co. CF6-50E2 engines.

The pursuit of Revlon by Pantry Pride increased the pressure on Mr. Bergerac to take some action. And after Philip Morris Cos. reached agreement to buy General Foods Corp. for nearly \$5.8 billion and Procter & Gamble Co. agreed to pay \$1.55 billion for Richardson-Vicks Inc., it became clear that established consumer products companies, such as Revlon, were worth considerably more than what Wall Street analysts only a few weeks ago had estimated.

Nonetheless, the question remains: Is Revlon being broken up at a bargain-basement price? After all, the sold-off divisions will reap about \$1.25 billion in cash that the Forstmann Little team will inherit, so Forstmann Little's net outlay appears to be only \$520 million.

But, Forstmann Little is assuming substantial debt. One reason is that Revlon bought back 10 million shares for \$575 million recently to ward off the hostile takeover bid by Pantry Pride. Thus, with Revlon's net debt — or its total debt minus cash — the price would be about \$1.3 billion.

## OIL &amp; MONEY IN THE EIGHTIES.

LONDON, OCTOBER 24-25, 1985.

The sixth annual International Herald Tribune Oil Daily Conference on "Oil and Money in the Eighties" will take place on October 24 and 25 in London.

The theme of this year's conference is "Surviving in a Competitive Environment". The program, designed for all senior executives in energy and related fields, will address the key issues affecting the current energy situation and assess future trends and strategies. Key speakers will include: H.E. Dr. Professor Subroto, Minister of Mines and Energy, Indonesia; The Honorable John S. Herrington, United States Energy Secretary; Allen E. Murray, President, Mobil Corporation; Arve Johnsen, President, Statoil and The Honorable John Moore M.P., Financial Secretary to the Treasury, United Kingdom.

For full details, please contact the International Herald Tribune Conference Office, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

Telephone: (33-1) 747-12-65, Ext. 4568. Telex: 613585.

## COMPANY NOTES

Ashland Oil Inc. of the United States said it has agreed to acquire J.T. Baker Chemical Co. from Richardson-Vicks Inc., the U.S. health-care company, for undisclosed terms. Talks on the transaction were suspended last year but were renewed in July at Ashland's request.

Banque Paribas, the French state-owned banking group, is holding talks with Quilter Goodson, the London stockbroker, that could lead to Paribas taking control of the firm, Goodson said.

Bertelsmann AG of West Germany, Europe's largest publishing group, said it plans to pay an unchanged 15 percent dividend for the year ending June 30. The company said it increased profit and sales in all areas last year but did not give figures.

Ford Motor Co. of Canada Ltd. will import 30,000 front-wheel drive subcompact cars from the parent company's Taiwanese affiliate, Ford Lio Ho Motors Ltd., by the 1987 model year, according to a report in "Ward's Automotive Reports of the United States."

General Computer Corp. of the United States said it has cut the prices of its Hyperdrive and Hyperdrive-20 internal hard disks for Apple Computer Inc.'s Macintosh personal computer. Hyperdrive now costs \$1,695, \$300 less, and Hyperdrive-20, \$2,195, off \$600.

General Motors Corp. resumed low-interest financing offers on some passenger cars and trucks, one week after the 1986 models officially went on sale.

Lockstar Inc. of the United States said it tentatively agreed to merge with Telepictures Corp. to form a company called Lorimar Telepictures. Lorimar holders will receive

2.2 Telepictures common shares for each Lorimar share held.

Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co. said it and Harris Corp. agreed in principle to form a joint-venture company for worldwide marketing, sales and service of copiers and facsimile machines. The new company will be based in Atlanta with an anticipated sales base of \$400 million.

Mitsubishi Motors Corp. of Japan agreed to replace 5,824 defective trucks sold to China last year and give compensation for losses, according to reports in Beijing, but Mitsubishi said in Tokyo that the two sides were still negotiating.

Oil India Ltd., the state-owned company, said after-tax profits rose 30 percent to 899.3 million rupees (\$7.8 million) in the year ended March, from 693.1 million rupees a year earlier. The reserves and surplus of the company rose to 2.65 billion rupees, up from 1.8 billion previously.

Suntory Ltd. of Japan said it bought Kentwood Spring Water Inc. of New Orleans, Louisiana. In a prepared statement the company declined to say how much it paid, but industry sources estimated the price at 10 billion yen (\$47.17 million).

Toshiba Corp. of Japan and Bernard Tapie of France have agreed to study the feasibility of setting up a Toshiba factory in France to make microwave ovens and possibly videotape recorders.

Sperry Corp. of the United States said it established a banking center in Hong Kong for marketing to the financial industry in the Asia/Pacific region. The center will provide support for Sperry's banking customers in the region to ensure they are up to date on technological developments.

## Net Asset Value on October 3, 1985

Pacific Selection Fund N.V.  
U.S.\$1.47 per U.S.\$1 unit.

Pacific Selection Fund N.V.

FOREIGN & COLONIAL RESERVE ASSET FUND	
PRICES AT 2:10PM	
A: U.S. DOLLAR CASH	\$10.07
B: MULTICURRENCY CASH	\$11.39
C: DOLLAR BONDS	\$11.57
D: MULTICURRENCY BONDS	\$12.22
E: STRAIGHT ASSET	\$11.47
FOREIGN & COLONIAL MANAGEMENT (JERSEY) LIMITED	
14 MULCASTER STREET, ST. HELIER, JERSEY, C.I.	
TEL: 0342251 TEL: 412963	
FOR OTHER F & C FUNDS, SEE INTERNATIONAL FUNDS LIST	

## Royal Oak Perpetual Calendar



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Telex 415 291-0

**Helaba Frankfurt**  
Hessische Landesbank - Girozentrale



**Monday's AMEX Closing**

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Wks High Low	Open	Close	Chg.
17 1/2	ADN	1.1 11 17	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	ADN	1.1 11 17	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	ADN	1.1 11 17	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	ADN	1.1 11 17	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	ADN	1.1 11 17	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	ADN	1.1 11 17	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	ADN	1.1 11 17	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	ADN	1.1 11 17	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	ADN	1.1 11 17	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	ADN	1.1 11 17	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0

12 Month High Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Wks High Low	Open	Close	Chg.
17 1/2	ADN	1.1 11 17	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	ADN	1.1 11 17	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	ADN	1.1 11 17	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	ADN	1.1 11 17	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	ADN	1.1 11 17	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	ADN	1.1 11 17	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	ADN	1.1 11 17	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	ADN	1.1 11 17	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	ADN	1.1 11 17	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	ADN	1.1 11 17	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0

12 Month High Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Wks High Low	Open	Close	Chg.
17 1/2	ADN	1.1 11 17	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	ADN	1.1 11 17	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	ADN	1.1 11 17	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	ADN	1.1 11 17	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	ADN	1.1 11 17	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	ADN	1.1 11 17	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	ADN	1.1 11 17	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	ADN	1.1 11 17	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	ADN	1.1 11 17	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	ADN	1.1 11 17	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0

12 Month High Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Wks High Low	Open	Close	Chg.
17 1/2	ADN	1.1 11 17	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	ADN	1.1 11 17	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	ADN	1.1 11 17	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	ADN	1.1 11 17	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	ADN	1.1 11 17	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	ADN	1.1 11 17	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	ADN	1.1 11 17	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	ADN	1.1 11 17	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	ADN	1.1 11 17	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	ADN	1.1 11 17	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0

12 Month High Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Wks High Low	Open	Close	Chg.
17 1/2	ADN	1.1 11 17	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	ADN	1.1 11 17	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
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17 1/2	ADN	1.1 11 17	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
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17 1/2	ADN	1.1 11 17	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0

12 Month High Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Wks High Low	Open	Close	Chg.
17 1/2	ADN	1.1 11 17	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	ADN	1.1 11 17	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	ADN	1.1 11 17	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	ADN	1.1 11 17	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	ADN	1.1 11 17	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	ADN	1.1 11 17	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	ADN	1.1 11 17	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	ADN	1.1 11 17	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
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17 1/2	ADN	1.1 11 17	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0

12 Month High Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Wks High Low	Open	Close	Chg.
17 1/2	ADN	1.1 11 17	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	ADN	1.1 11 17	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	ADN	1.1 11 17	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	ADN	1.1 11 17	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	ADN	1.1 11 17	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	ADN	1.1 11 17	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	ADN	1.1 11 17	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	ADN	1.1 11 17	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	ADN	1.1 11 17	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
17 1/2	ADN	1.1 11 17	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0

Wherever it is, we'll find it.

OIL. Wherever it is, we'll find it. Oil is the primary source of energy. It is the power that moves the world and will be so for many years to come. But, it is necessary to be prepared to wrestle this treasure from the earth's most secret strongholds, using the latest continuously evolving technology, and to venture into hostile, inaccessible places. Agip, Italy's national oil company, took up this challenge sixty years ago, probing into the origins of the earth, experimenting with new techniques, and devoting to these activities human and economic resources that are always up to the difficulties to be overcome. Wherever the possibilities of finding oil exist, Agip is present with its spirit of initiative and decades of experience. The results achieved, alone or in cooperation with leading oil companies, in 30 countries, on 5 continents, make Agip a reliable operator in any oil activity. Even where no-one has ever reached.

**Agip**  
Eni Group  
Deep thinking. Top results.

### Floating-Rate Notes

Oct 7

Issuer/Note	Current Yield	52 Wks High	52 Wks Low
Alitalia	10.12	10.12	10.12
Alitalia	10.12	10.12	10.12
Alitalia	10.12	10.12	10.12
Alitalia	10.12	10.12	10.12
Alitalia	10.12	10.12	10.12
Alitalia	10.12	10.12	10.12
Alitalia	10.12	10.12	10.12
Alitalia	10.12	10.12	10.12
Alitalia	10.12	10.12	10.12
Alitalia	10.12	10.12	10.12

Issuer/Note	Current Yield	52 Wks High	52 Wks Low
Alitalia	10.12	10.12	10.12
Alitalia	10.12	10.12	10.12
Alitalia	10.12	10.12	10.12
Alitalia	10.12	10.12	10.12
Alitalia	10.12	10.12	10.12
Alitalia	10.12	10.12	10.12
Alitalia	10.12	10.12	10.12
Alitalia	10.12	10.12	10.12
Alitalia	10.12	10.12	10.12

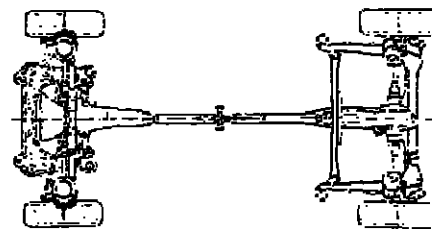
If you Audi

The Global Newspaper



# If you fly first, don't drive second. Audi 200 quattro.

Now there is a car, a particularly exclusive car, for people who really value performance, luxury and comfort. The Audi 200 quattro. Its concept is one of understatement on the one hand and high performance technology on the other. Coupled, of course, with all the luxury trimmings



that go to make a car of this class. And as the Audi 200 quattro also comes equipped with permanent four-wheel drive for maximum grip, it can safely claim to be not only one of the most elegant, but also one of the most versatile saloon cars of our times.

**quattro**



Vorsprung durch Technik





# U.K. Easing Monetary Policy, Firm Says

**Reuters**  
LONDON — The British government is easing monetary policy in anticipation of an expected slowdown in economic growth next year, the brokerage firm of Simon & Coates said Monday in its monthly economic review.

"The government may be willing to bend at least slightly to the political pressure which is now on them to adopt a less rigid policy stance," it said.

It noted that the government has already tolerated exceptionally rapid growth of the broad money supply and large increases in public-sector pay. Economic policy over the next six to nine months

will be a crucial factor in the expected 1987 election, it added.

The firm said the government has raised its 1986 growth forecast for the gross domestic product to 2.1 percent from its low as 1.5 percent as the result of its easier policies. Growth this year is expected to be about 3.5 percent. GDP measure the total value of a nation's output of goods and services, minus income from operations abroad.

Analysts expect the shift to a looser economic stance to be evident in the budget for the year beginning next April.

The treasury's medium-term financial strategy projected tax cuts

of £3.5 billion (\$4.9 billion) in 1986/87, within the confines of a £7.5-billion public-sector borrowing requirement and £2.5 billion of state-owned asset sales.

According to brokers, the treasury will have to raise its borrowing target in order to cut income taxes significantly because revenues from North Sea oil will be over £2 billion below projections.

Hoare Govett Ltd. is forecasting a borrowing requirement of £9 billion, while Laing & Cruickshank expects one closer to £10 billion.

Simon & Coates added that the treasury may also be considering tax incentives.

## Africa Grouping Forms a Bank

**Agence France-Press**  
LOME, Togo — Chambers of commerce in the 16-member Economic Community of West African States have formed their own bank to aid private-sector involvement in the community and boost financial exchanges with the rest of the world.

Ecobank Transnational Inc. will have capital of \$100 million, half of which will be provided by member states by the end of the year.

## Monday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued From Page 14)

12 Month	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 High	52 Low	Close
22 1/2	10% Pfd	2.34	11 1/2	11	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
22 1/2	10% Pfd	2.34	11 1/2	11	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
22 1/2	10% Pfd	2.34	11 1/2	11	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2

10% 5	Quib 5	2	5%	8%	8 1/2	10
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## CURRENCY MARKETS

## Dollar Closes Higher in European Trading

LONDON — The dollar closed higher Monday in Europe despite intervention by the central banks of West Germany and Japan. But dealers noted that the small amount of dollars sold by the two banks was sufficient to pull the currency off its midmorning high and keep it lower for the remainder of the session.

In London, the dollar closed at 2.6510 Deutsche marks, down from an opening 2.6610 but up from 2.6350 at Friday's close. Against the yen, it rose to 215.35 compared with an opening 215.40 and Friday's close of 213.20.

The U.S. currency also rose in London to 2.1655 Swiss francs from 2.1587 on Friday and to 8.0650 French francs from 8.0400.

Dealers said the dollar's rise started in the Far East and continued into European trading in the morning as dealers covered short positions. Bundesbank intervention brought it down to 2.6440 DM

at midsession, but it then crept higher again after U.S. markets opened in the afternoon.

"The sales weren't enough to intervene the markets," one Frankfurt dealer said. "But it was enough for the market to get the message that the Bundesbank doesn't want the dollar over 2.66 marks."

Dealers said trade was light and predominantly interbank, with corporate customers largely keeping out of the market.

The British pound, meanwhile, ended slightly firmer. It closed at \$1.4145 against the dollar, almost unchanged from Friday's closing of \$1.4140, but rose to 3.7495 DM from 3.7220 on Friday.

Dealers said that market operators were confused by statements over the weekend from a meeting of the Group of Five industrial countries in Seoul.

Many dealers had expected finance officials of France, Britain, West Germany, Japan and the United States to call for a further

large drop in the dollar in addition to the sharp devaluation that followed a Sept. 22 agreement to act together to cool protectionist demands in the United States.

But statements coming from the meeting suggested that the five nations are now satisfied with the dollar's value and are fearful of pushing the currency into a free-fall, dealers said.

Dealers said many market operators were uncertain about the dollar's direction in the short-term and where the central banks would begin to intervene on a large scale.

But most said resistance to a drop below 2.60 DM was strong and added that a ceiling of around 2.67 seemed probable.

In earlier trading in Europe, the dollar was fixed at midsession in Frankfurt at 2.6360 DM, up from 2.6080; at 8.058 French francs in Paris, up from 7.952, and at 2.974 Dutch guilders in Amsterdam, up from 2.9385. In Zurich, the dollar closed at 2.1715 Swiss francs, up from 2.1480.

(Reuters, IHT)

## Producer Prices Rise 0.3% in U.K.

LONDON — The British index of producer prices rose 0.3 percent in September after a 0.2-percent rise in August, and manufacturers' costs rose 0.2 percent after a 0.7-percent drop, the Trade and Industry Department said Monday.

The prices index was set at a preliminary 140.5 after 140.1 in August, giving a year-to-year increase of 5.5 percent compared with 5.7 percent in August.

The year-to-year rate for manufacturers' costs fell by 1.5 percent after sinking 0.2 percent in the 12 months to August.

## U.S., Bonn Plan Talks

(Continued from Page 11)

ments in West Germany in order to comply.

That multinational service industries operating in West Germany have been faced with higher costs and less flexibility in working with the data networks currently available in West Germany than in other major markets.

The officials, who asked not to be identified, said Washington's proposal goes considerably beyond the original request by Mr. Schwarzschild to initiate talks over the general telecommunications trade between the two countries. They added, however, that the United States is not receptive to Bonn's desire to include trade in computers during the talks.

Mr. Schwarzschild, having been warned by Washington that the United States regarded the West German telecommunications market as unjustifiably restrictive, wrote in early August to Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige proposing telecommunications talks in Bonn.

But U.S. officials indicated to Bonn that the agenda proposed by the Post Office Ministry had been too narrowly defined, focusing too heavily on the volume of trade.

## Korean Miracle Starts to Fade on Export Curbs

(Continued from Page 11)

its economy. South Korea must learn, however, to live with lower growth. Economists say that the current account is a broad measure that includes trade in merchandise and nonmerchandise trade.

"Korea is now at a very critical turning point," said Koo Bohm Young, a senior government counselor. "It is moving from a newly industrializing country toward an industrialized state."

In Seoul, skyscrapers and hotels dominate the skyline, but close by are cramped houses. Company limousines speed by men hauling carts. In modern factories, workers in protective suits bend over million-dollar chip-making machines. Not far away stand sweatshops where families work, eat and sleep between shifts.

South Korea used to be an agricultural economy and the population was poor. Between 1962 and 1984, however, South Korea's per-capita income soared from \$87 to nearly \$2,000. The South Korean gross national product averaged more than 8 percent yearly growth over two decades, increasing from \$3 billion in 1965 to \$81 billion last year. But GNP, a measure of the total value of a nation's goods and services, is slowing to 4 to 6 percent this year. Exports dropped by 4.1 percent in the first half, the Bank of Korea reports.

Other countries in the region, notably Taiwan, boast equally dramatic, page-to-riches stories. But South Korea stands closer to Japan as an industrial power and a potential challenger to the United States and Western Europe — although South Korea's relatively low per-capita income and economic size still place it in the ranks of the developing nations.

Kim Ki-hwan, secretary-general of the International Economic Policy Council, notes that South Korea's \$81-billion economy and population of 41 million are dwarfed by Japan's \$1.2-trillion GNP and 120 million people.

In addition, Seoul's military needs drain a larger proportion of its economy than Japan's military spending. Exports account for more than a third of South Korean GNP while Japan depends on exports for only 17 percent of GNP, according to government statistics. Japan has a large

current account surplus, while South Korea is still running current account deficits, adding to the burden of paying the foreign debt. The current account is a broad measure that includes trade in merchandise and nonmerchandise trade.

Nevertheless, South Korea has followed the path to industrial might that Japan blazed. Taiwan, Singapore and Hong Kong, the region's other economic powerhouses, have concentrated on textiles, footwear, consumer electronics and financial services. While such light industries still account for the largest share of industrial production in South Korea, the nation has reached beyond these sectors to shipbuilding, steel, construction machinery, high technology, electronics and automobiles.

In 1983, the top 10 companies — most prominent among them Hyundai, Samsung, Daewoo and Lucky-Goldstar — accounted for 64 percent of Korea's GNP and 70 percent of its exports.

But it is to South Korea's workers that the nation owes its prosperity — "our construction workers in the Middle East, our lady factory workers, our blue collar workers," Mr. Ahn said.

Output capacity in the shipbuilding sector surged from 190 deadweight tons in 1972 to 4,150 deadweight tons in a little less than a decade. Today, three major conglomerates operate shipyards and

South Korea builds 15 percent of new tonnage worldwide.

But the planners did not foresee the worldwide glut in capacity and the subsequent recession in world shipping. Although South Korean yards are still busy with back orders, new orders fell 47 percent in the first half of this year.

The auto industry has fared better. Production rose sevenfold between 1974 and 1979. But capacity expanded too fast, and rising oil prices and world recession jolted the market, halving production of passenger cars in 1980. The government imposed a stringent reorganization plan, assigning each company specific niches.

Passenger-car production is still relatively modest — 48,778 cars in 1984, according to Stephen Leis of the securities firm of Vickers da Costa in Tokyo. But the "Korea car," an inexpensive subcompact, is ready to break into the U.S. market.

The faltering U.S. economy has cut South Korean exports to the United States by 3.9 percent in the first seven months of this year from the like period last year, according to the Ministry of International Trade and Industry. So far in 1985, South Korea has sold \$6 billion worth of goods in the United States. And the won, influenced strongly by the dollar, stayed high and hurt exports in Asia and Europe, Mr. Krause said.

Output capacity in the shipbuilding sector surged from 190 deadweight tons in 1972 to 4,150 deadweight tons in a little less than a decade. Today, three major conglomerates operate shipyards and

## Watching the Puts and Calls

(Continued from Page 11)

First, the premium on the put option contract fell, as it should have when the market strengthened. But Mr. Dillman explained that the dollar's steep decline raised the volatility factor built into the mark currency option to 18.5 percent from 15 percent.

Had the volatility factor remained at 15 percent, the premium would have declined to 0.74 percent, Mr. Dillman said. Thus, the trader who sold the put for \$23.50 would have been able to buy it back for \$7.40 on Tuesday, and pocketed the \$16.10 difference.

But at the higher volatility level, the premium fell only to 1.34 per-

cent, Mr. Dillman said. Thus, the trader had to pay \$13.40 to buy back the put option, and the profit was reduced to \$10.10.

The point is that the increase in volatility would have had the opposite — and a beneficial — impact on the buyer of a mark call contract, bringing additional gain on top of the windfall from the mark's sudden surge.

"You would have been sitting pretty by selling the put, but not as pretty as you'd bought a call," said John Prout, head of currency options trading at Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette. "You have to know why you're picking your strategy."

## THE EUROMARKETS

## DM Sector Sees 3 New Issues as Prices Ease

By Christopher Pizze

LONDON — New issues in the Deutsche-mark sector of the Euro-bond market were the feature of an otherwise quiet day Monday, with prices in the dollar-strapped and floating-rate-note sectors ending lower on the back of U.S. credit markets, dealers said.

Three new DM issues had been launched by the end of the trading day, the largest being a 300-million-DM bond for Dow Chemical Co. which pays 6 1/2 percent over 10 years and was priced at par.

The lead manager was Deutsche Bank AG and the issue ended at 1 11/16, compared with the total fees of 2 1/2 basis points.

Jysk Telefon AB tapped the DM sector with a 125-million-DM issue that also pays a coupon of 6 1/2 percent. The 10-year bond was also priced at par and was quoted at 2 1/4, just inside the fees of 2 1/2 basis points. It was led by Dresdner Bank AG.

Manitoba launched a 200-million-DM bond with a 6 1/2-percent coupon. The 10-year issue was priced at 99 1/4 and ended at a discount of 1 1/2 against the fees of 2 1/2 basis points. Lead manager was Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale.

The next most active sector on the new-issue front was the European currency unit market, dealers noted.

Banque Paribas Capital Markets lead managed a zero-coupon bond with a total redemption value of 120 million ECUs for Philip Morris Credit Corp. The issue was priced at 55.70 basis points to give a yield at the issue price to the 1993 maturity of 8.33. It was quoted at a discount of 1/4 compared with total fees of 1 1/4 basis points.

Late in the day, the European Coal and Steel Community issued an 80-million-ECU bond paying 8 1/2 percent over 10 years and priced at 99 1/4. The issue was aimed primarily at Italian investors.

The issue has a sinking fund in the last four years that will reduce the average life to 8 1/2 years. The bookrunner was Banca Commerciale Italiana. It was launched too late to trade actively.

The French-franc sector saw the first issue of the current calendar, a 250-million-franc bond for AB Electrolux. The five-year issue pays 11 1/4 basis points over five years and was priced at par. It ended inside the 1 1/4-basis-point selling concession at a discount of 1/4.

Lead manager was Banque Nationale de Paris.

Denmark launched a 15-billion-krone straight bond paying 6 1/2 percent over seven years and priced at 100 1/4. Lead manager was Fuji International Finance Ltd., the issue ended at a discount of 1 1/4 compared with the total fees of 1 1/4.

In the secondary markets, dealers said seasoned dollar-straight issues suffered losses of between 1/4 and 1/2 point on nervous professional selling.

## Monday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time.

Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. Chg.

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## SPORTS

# Niekro Wins 300th By Throwing Jays A Final-Day Curve

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TORONTO — Having failed four times to reach the elite 300-victory level, Phil Niekro decided to pursue his goal differently in his final attempt of the season here Sunday. In an astounding switch in

## BASEBALL ROUNDUP

strategy and style, the 46-year-old New York Yankee right-hander pitched virtually the entire game without using his knuckleball, the pitch for which he is famous.

The play worked and Niekro became the 18th player in baseball history to win 300 games as the Yankees defeated the Toronto Blue Jays, 4-0. Niekro was the second pitcher this season to reach the milestone; Tom Seaver of the Chicago White Sox gained his 300th victory against the Yankees Aug. 4.

In giving up only four hits to the Blue Jays, who had clinched their first division championship Saturday, Niekro also became the oldest pitcher to pitch a shutout. Satchel Paige, who never revealed his true age, pitched one in 1952 when he was said to be 46 years and 75 days old. Niekro registered his shutout at the age of 46 years and 188 days.

With five strikeouts, Niekro also passed Ferguson Jenkins to take over seventh place on the all-time list with 3,197.

But the day's most remarkable feat was the way Niekro won. Ever since he began pitching in the major leagues in 1964, Niekro has primarily used the knuckleball, a pitch thrown by holding the ball with the fingertips on the seams. The ball doesn't rotate — it dips and darts. On Sunday, he threw sinking fastballs, curveballs, screwballs and "blooper" pitches — not one knuckleball until after Tony Fernandez doubled with two out in the ninth inning.

"I always wanted to pitch a whole game without throwing knuckleballs because people thought I couldn't get people out without throwing them," Niekro said after the game. "Today I said, 'I'm going out in the first inning and I can get them out without throwing a knuckleball.' I did, so I didn't throw any in the second inning, and then I went from there."

Niekro finally threw three knuckleballs to Jeff Burroughs,

striking him out with the third one for the game's final out.

"I decided if I was going to win the 300th," Niekro explained, "I should finish it with a knuckleball. I figured there was no other way to finish the game than using the pitch that got me there."

Niekro, who has lost 250 times in his 22-year career with the Braves of Milwaukee and Atlanta and the Yankees, used another change of routine in a quest that had been stalled by three losses and a no-decision in his previous four starts. He rubbed down the arms of the Yankee trainers, Gene Monahan and Mark Letendre.

"They rubbed my arm the past five games and that didn't work so we went the other way," explained Niekro, who was released by the Braves in 1983 after 20 years with the club and signed by the Yankees as a free agent. "I asked them to rub the game if their arms were bothering them, and they said no."

Niekro's arm held up just fine. Working against a lineup filled with reserves, who played while the regular players rested for the start of the American League championship series Tuesday night, Niekro gave up only one hit in the first six innings, Cecil Fielder's two-out single in the fourth.

Asked if he felt his achievement was tainted by the lineup Toronto used, he said: "They had some guys who could hit the ball out of the ballpark. They were trying. They were taking some good, healthy swings."

A's 9, Royals 3: In Kansas City, Missouri, the Royals (having clinched the American League West title the day before) rested all their regulars and were managed by third baseman George Brett. Oakland started Alfredo Griffin at shortstop, giving him an appearance in all 162 games this season; Mike Gallego pinch hit for him in the second and went on to lead the winners' attack with two doubles and a single.

Angels 6, Rangers 5: In Arlington, Texas, Mike Witt struck out 13 batters over seven innings as California, which won its second straight game, reduced its final margin behind Kansas City to one game.

Brewers 9, Red Sox 6: In Boston, Wade Boggs of the Red Sox had a double and two singles to finish with a major-league-best .368 batting average. Boggs had 240 hits this season, the highest total since Babe Herman had 241 for the 1930 Brooklyn Dodgers.

Tigers 11, Orioles 3: In Baltimore, Detroit drubbed the Orioles, but the losers' runs came on home runs (by Floyd Rayford and Cal Ripken), giving them a major league-high of 214 for the year.

White Sox 3, Mariners 2: In Chicago, Ed Correa, 19, won his first major-league start by allowing four hits, walking six and striking out six in his five innings' work.

Twins 4, Indians 2: In Minneapolis, Mike Smithson equaled his career-high by winning his 15th game of the year, Cleveland, winding up 60-102, tied a club record for losses set in 1914 and matched in 1971.

Reds 6, Dodgers 5: In Los Angeles, Cincinnati beat the Dodgers on three homers, one of them No. 377 lifetime Tony Perez, tying him with Norm Cash for 26th place on the all-time list.

Cubs 8, Cardinals 2: In St. Louis, the Cubs won their 10th straight game, finishing with baseball's worst record — 57-104. (NYT, AP)



46-year-old Phil Niekro, working on victory No. 300.

champions' regular-season finale, bringing home attendance to a record 2,662,875 for the year.

Expos 2, Mets 1: In New York, Hubie Brooks led Montreal by driving in his 100th run of the year. Brooks is the first National League shortstop to top 100 RBIs since Chicago's Ernie Banks had 117 in 1960.

Braves 8, Giants 7: In San Francisco, pinch hitter Claudiell Washington's RBI single in the seventh inning gave the Braves a 7-6 tie and handed the Giants their 10th loss of the year (San Francisco had been the only pre-expansion team never to lose 100 games).

Astros 6, Padres 4: In San Diego, Cruz and Alan Ashby pitched to help Houston tie the Padres for third place in the Western Division.

Phillies 5, Pirates 0: In Philadelphia, Kevin Gruber pitched a four-hitter and John Russell hit a three-run homer to beat Pittsburgh, which finished with baseball's worst record — 57-104. (NYT, AP)

# Prost Finally Gets by All the Roadblocks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRANDS HATCH, England — Alain Prost's quest for the Formula One drivers' championship, the first ever to go to a Frenchman, was none too easy.

Prost, then with Renault, lost the 1983 title in the season's final race, in South Africa, by two points to Brazilian Nelson Piquet. Last year, the gap was only half a point between Prost and McLaren-TAG-Porsche teammate Niki Lauda, the Austrian who won his third championship.

Although he again missed the title, Prost won more races than Lauda and was relaxed in defeat, confident of his talent.

"It would be fantastic anyway if I could be in the running for the title every year," he said before assuring himself of the 1985 crown with a fourth-place in Sunday's European Grand Prix.

This year Prost has won five more races (and was disqualified from a sixth because his car was underweight by two kilograms); he has registered two seconds, three thirds and a fourth and has failed to earn points in only 3 of the 14 races.

His 21 triumphs in 87 career grand prix races mark a success rate far ahead of all other current Formula One drivers. He is fifth on the all-time victory list behind Jackie Stewart (who holds the record, 27), Jim Clark, Lauda and Juan Manuel Fangio.

After capturing the crown Sunday, Prost said he'd like to win back-to-back Formula One titles — something never accomplished since the competition was inaugurated in 1950 — "and why not the Indianapolis 500?"

Prost, 30, began his racing career in 1972 on the kart circuits. He became the French and European champion before making an instant impact in the 1976 Formula Renault Challenge, winning 12 of the first 13 races he entered.

In the next two years, he won the French Renault Europe and Formula Three categories, and was European F3 titlist in 1979.

The breakthrough into grand prix racing came in 1980, with McLaren, and Prost scored a fifth and two sixth places in that first season. He broke his contract after a year to join Renault, partnering Frenchman René Arnoux. Prost scored his first grand prix victory in France, and won again in the Netherlands and Italy.

He started strongly in 1982, winning the two opening races, but a streak of bad luck (including a turbo flameout four laps from victory in Austria) cost him the title. At the start of 1982, Gerard Larrousse, Renault's competition chief, described Prost as a driver with "rare qualities, by nature courageous, daring, skilful and resourceful."

But by the end of 1983, Larrousse fired him for another quality — frankness. "In midseason," Prost recalls, "I told the team we had to make progress with the engine or we would be outpowered by the Brabham's BMW. And we were." Many of his ideas were adopted by Renault — after he left.

He returned to McLaren, a team completely changed from the one he knew in 1980, and figured it would "take two years to win the championship."

The world title is a personal triumph for Prost. "People don't give me credit for what I have done — they see only that I have failed to win the championship," he had said before Sunday's race. "If I win the championship, they will have to accept what I have done. Perhaps then I will get the recognition I think I deserve."

Afterward, he seemed indifferent to being the first Frenchman ever to win. "It is very important for the French, but I do not care too much if I am a Frenchman, since I'm not too nationalistic," he said. "I am on a British team. I am champion of the world and belong to the world. What is important is that I win."

(UPI, AP)



Alain Prost: 'And why not the Indianapolis 500?'

# Vikings Gamble, Lose; Rams Hold, Win

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ANAHEIM, California — It was a low-risk gamble, but the Minnesota Vikings lost it.

Spurring the almost automatic field goal that would have

NFL ROUNDUP

sent the game into overtime, Coach Bud Grant opted for a Darren Nelson drive over the middle from the Los Angeles 1-yard line with one second remaining. The Rams stopped Nelson cold, preserving a

13-10 victory Sunday and running their National Football League record to 5-0.

"It was a high-percentage call," Grant said. "We had a chance to win the game on one play. I'd do the same thing again."

Said Nelson, hit first on the play by linebacker Jim Collins: "If you have a chance to win, you go for it. It was a bad drive, and I didn't make it."

The Rams had scored on a 2-yard third-period run by Eric Dickerson and a first-half field goal of 43 and 33 yards by Mike Laframboise before Minnesota launched a comeback.

The Vikings actually had two tries at the game-winning TD from a yard away. With seven seconds left, quarterback Tommy Kramer threw an incomplete pass, but Gary Green was called for interference, giving Minnesota one more shot.

A 16-yard yard run by Nelson on third-and-two had moved the ball to the Ram 1 and created the dilemma for Grant, who probably would have turned to Jan Stenerud for a field goal had the ball not been close to the end zone.

The defense, the biggest factor in the Rams' unbeaten season so far, limited the Vikings to a 1-yard touchdown run by Ted Brown and a 24-yard field goal by Stenerud.

Raiders 19, Chiefs 10: In Los Angeles, quarterback Marc Wilson, named to start just before the game and playing despite a sprained ankle, passed for 241 yards and one touchdown and Chris Bahr kicked four field goals as the Raiders avenged an early-season loss to Kansas City.

Seahawks 26, Chargers 21: In Seattle, Curt Warner ran for two TDs and Norm Johnson kicked two field goals to pace the Seahawks. Seattle's opportunistic defense intercepted Mark Herrmann three times and recovered a Herrmann fumble (starting in place of the injured Dan Fouts, Herrmann passed for three touchdowns).

Running back Gary Anderson, a San Diego first-round draft choice in 1983, made his NFL debut after playing three seasons in the United States Football League. He gained 15 yards on eight carries.

Jets 29, Bengals 20: In Cincinnati, New York won its fourth straight with the help of some controversial officiating. Jet quarterback Ken O'Brien was short on a bomb for Wesley Walker, and Louis Breeden intercepted at the Bengal 6-yard line. Breeden continued into the end zone, where Walker tackled him for what was ruled a safety. Cincinnati argued that Breeden's momentum had carried into what should have been called a touchdown.

Broncos 31, Oilers 20: In Denver, John Elway passed for 256 yards and three touchdowns (including a 41-yarder to Steve Watson on a flea-flicker) to help down Houston. The Oilers were penalized 188 yards on a total of 15 penalties; eleven Houston infractions produced Denver first downs — an NFL record. (AP, UPI)

White connected with Mike Renfro on scoring passes of eight and 24 yards and hit Tony Hill on an 18-yarder as the Cowboys raised their record to 4-1. Septien's final two field goals came after fumbles by Giant quarterback Phil Simms.

The game-winning kick, from the Giant 31, came with 2:19 to play after Gary Lockhart recovered a Simms bobbie at the 19.

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## SCOREBOARD

### Transition

BASEBALL

CINCINNATI—Reinforced Billy DeMars, third-base coach; Tommy Helms, first-base coach; Brian Killeen, bullpen coach; and Gene Scheraga, coach, for the 1986 season.

BASKETBALL

SEATTLE—Reinforced coach Jerry Tarkanian with Tom Chambers and Danny Vranes, forwards; acquired Jeff Cross, center, from Dallas for future considerations.

FOOTBALL

MIAMI—Activated Dan Johnson, tight end; released Mike Smith, defensive back.

NEW ENGLAND—Activated Ernest Givens, cornerback; waived Tom Candiello, offensive guard.

NEW ORLEANS—Activated David Rockefeller, defensive back, and Jon Koltz, line-backer.

N.Y. JETS—Activated Wesley Walker and Bobby Hamilton, wide receivers.

PHILADELPHIA—Placed Jan Kimmell, line-backer, on injured reserve; activated Tom Pollard, line-backer.

PITTSBURGH—Activated John Goodman, defensive lineman, and Randy Rosenbusch, offensive lineman.

SAN DIEGO—Activated Gary Anderson and Buford McGee, running backs; waived Terry Chubb, nose tackle, and David Crockett, cornerback.

HOUSTON

HARTFORD—Acquired Tim Bettwell, defensive back, from St. Louis for future considerations.

MONTREAL—Announced the retirement of Pierre Mondy, center.

N.Y. ISLANDERS—Signed Brad DeGroot, forward, and returned him to his junior team; sent Rob Holland, goalie; Ken Leifer and Vern Smith, defensemen, and Mark Hammon, right wing, to Springfield of the American Hockey League.

PITTSBURGH—Acquired Pat Hughes, right wing, from Edmonton for future considerations; acquired Mike Miller, defenseman, and Randy Carmichael, forward, from Buffalo; sent future considerations, sent Steve Goss, right wing, and Mike Rowe, defenseman, to Baltimore of the American Hockey League.

### Soccer

WORLD CUP QUALIFYING

Asia Zone (Fourth Round, First Leg)

Turkmen 1, Algeria 0

Morocco 3, Libya 0

SPANISH FIRST DIVISION

Barcelona 0, Sevilla 0

Valencia 1, Osasuna 0

Celta 1, Zamora 2

Oslo 2, Sandness 0

Rael Sociedad 1, Espanol 0

Hercules 3, Las Palmas 0

Palencia 1, Real Madrid 1

Palencia 1, Real Madrid 1

Palencia 1, Real Madrid 1

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### Tennis

#### Davis Cup

(Winners advance to World Group)

EASTERN

New Zealand 4, South Korea 0

(At Christchurch, New Zealand)

Kelly Evernden def. Kim Ki-yeon, 6-4, 6-4.

Evernden and Russell Simpson, New Zealand, defeated Kim Ki-yeon and Joo Hyun Yoo, 5-7, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4. (Final match cancelled.)

EUROPEAN A

Denmark 3, Romania 0

Florian Segura, Romania, def. Peter Bostman, Denmark, 6-4, 2-6, 6-4, 6-2.

Michael Tausch, Denmark, def. Andrei Mercur, Romania, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4, 7-6.

Women

TOURNAMENT

(At Fort Lauderdale, Florida)

Stephanie Fiebert

Martina Navratilova, U.S., def. Stef Grub, West Germany, 6-3, 6-1.

Doublets Final

Olaf Fernandez, Puerto Rico, and Robert White, U.S., def. Ros Portillo and Beverly Maule, South Africa, 6-4, 7-6.

FEDERATION CUP

(At Geneva, Japan)

Japan def. Austria, 3-0

Canada def. Sweden, 3-1

Switzerland def. West Germany, 3-0

Switzerland def. West Germany, 3-0

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